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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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U. S., GT. BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY RECOGNISE RUSSIA

Tsar Brought Back; Says He Is Ready to Submit To Any Decision

BRITAIN SATISFIED

Ll. George Says Revolution Proves War Is Struggle For Popular Rule

SORRY FOR TSAR

Patriotic and Devout But Lacking in Intellectual And Moral Strength

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 23.—The State Department has announced the formal and full recognition of the new Russian Government by the Government of the United States.

Petrograd, March 23.—The British, French and Italian Ambassadors yesterday conveyed to the Foreign Office their Governments' recognition of the Provisional Government and asked for a formal reception when Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, has recovered from an attack of influenza. The whole Cabinet will be present at the reception.

Bring Tsar Back

The ex-Tsar has arrived at Tsarskoe Selo. The Government sent delegates to Moghileff to conduct the ex-Emperor back.

The delegates from the Duma, on their arrival at Moghileff, without any excitement, presented the mandate for the arrest of the ex-Tsar to General Alexieff, who informed the ex-Tsar, who was waiting inside the Imperial train. He replied: "I am ready to go anywhere and submit to any decision."

A silent crowd witnessed his departure. The Dowager-Empress and a group of officers bade him farewell.

The train arrived at Susasino at 9 o'clock the next morning. When the ex-Tsar was awakened, at 10 o'clock, he went to the dining-saloon, inviting his suite to partake of coffee.

Thanks His Servants

After an hour's conversation, the ex-Tsar addressed his suite and servants, saying: "Thank you for your services. Au revoir." He then kissed the members of his suite and his servants, the latter kissing his shoulder.

On arriving at the Imperial Pavilion, the ex-Tsar, who was wearing a Cossack uniform, stepped out of the train, calmly, but looking haggard, and walked to the motor-car which was waiting. The public were not present.

A procession of Knights of the Order of St. George and officers and men of the Imperial Bodyguard marched to His Majesty's house with a red flag emblazoned with the words "Liberty" and a band playing "La Marsellaise."

A Polish regiment carrying an old Polish flag dating back to the Revolution in 1863 had an enthusiastic reception at Kieff. The flag was handed over to the President of the Executive Committee, who said: "Free Russia will go hand in hand with free Poland."

Lloyd George's Greeting

London, March 23.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique: In a telegram to Prince Lvoff, the Premier of Russia, Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, expresses the very profound satisfaction felt in Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions that Russia stands with the nations basing their institutions on responsible Governments.

"Much as we appreciate the loyal and steadfast co-operation received from the Tsar and the armies of Russia for two and a half years, we believe that the Revolution by means of which her destinies are based on the sure foundation of freedom, is the greatest service yet made to the Allied cause; proves

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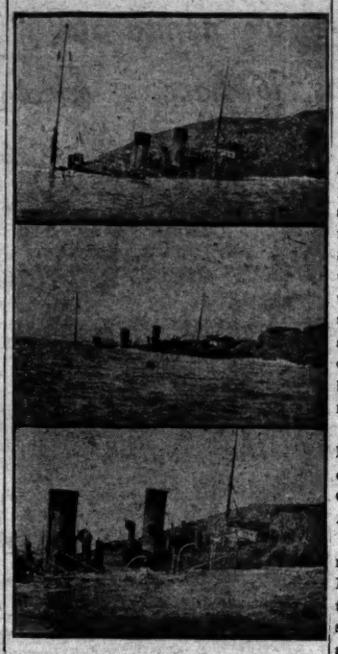
Wreck of The Poltava



The wrecked Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer stove a hole in her hull forward while approaching Shanghai. There was dense fog at the time and a strong current had pressed her some miles off her course. Immediately after striking the reef, which was a submerged one, the captain made for the nearest land and succeeded in beaching the Poltava, bows on, at the Saddles. This was about 20 minutes after the accident. The forward holds were full of water and the stern was almost out of the water. Since then the action of the waves has swung the ship around until her stern is on the rocks and the bows submerged. Hope of saving the fine ship has been all but abandoned.

12 French Trading Vessels, 15 Fishing Boats Sunk in Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 23.—A French official communique reports that, during the week ending the 18th, the number of merchantmen which arrived in French ports of over 100 tons and excluding fishing-craft was 920 and the number which departed 914.

Six vessels over 1,600 tons, six under 1,600 tons and fifteen fishing-craft were sunk. Three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

U-Boats Have Designs On Archangel Route

Extend Danger Zone to Waters Between Northern Norway Coast and Spitzbergen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, March 23.—Germany has notified Norway that the danger zone now includes the waters between the northern coast of Norway and Spitzbergen, except Norwegian territorial waters. Obviously, this is aimed at the Archangel route.

SHORTER GERMAN RATIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 23.—Following the recent statement made in the Prussian Diet that the stocks of grain in Germany are less than generally believed, it is now announced that the bread-ration in Prussia will be reduced from April 15 by a quarter.

MOEWE BACK TO GERMANY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 22.—An official message from Berlin states that the auxiliary-cruiser Moewe has returned home after a second cruise in the Atlantic.

The Weather

Fine and cold weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 48.6 and the minimum 30.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 56.8 and 28.4.

Germans Completely Broken In Fierce Fights Designed To Impede French Advance

Enfiladed By Artillery, They Suffer Heavily; British Also Successfully Repel Counter-Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 23.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: In the region of St. Quentin, skirmishes between patrols occurred, north of Dallon and between the Somme and the Oise. The enemy attempted, by violent counter-attacks, to dislodge us from the east bank of the St. Quentin Canal, but successive attacks made by the enemy in front of Clasters and Montescourt were broken by our machine-gun fire, which inflicted heavy losses on the Germans.

Equally violent fighting, west of La Fere, terminated in the complete defeat of the enemy. South of the Oise, our detachments crossed the Ailette at some points.

The Germans, north of the Aisne, renewed their attempts between the Laon Road and the river. Three attacks on the Vregny-Chivres line were stopped by our barrage fire. Our artillery, from the region south of the Aisne, enfiladed the Germans, inflicting very heavy losses.

There has been fairly heavy artillery fighting in Woevre. An attempt made by the enemy against Romainville Farm, near St. Mihiel, failed.

Reports continue to pour in of German vandalism in the evacuated zone. General von Fleck, the Commander of the 17th Army Corps, carried off the furniture of the house in which he resided at Ham.

Defeat Violent Attack

The communique this afternoon reported: The enemy made a violent attack against our positions before the village of Artemps, north of St. Simon, yesterday evening and, at first, slightly drove back our troops, but we immediately and vigorously counter-attacked and threw the enemy back as far as Grand Seraucourt.

There was a lively artillery duel between the Somme and the Oise. New detachments crossed the River Ailette, south of the Oise. There has been an intermittent cannonade in this region. We again made progress, north of Soissons.

It is confirmed that the attacks made by the enemy on the Vregny to Chivres front have been very violent. A whole regiment was thrown against a single point. Two companies of French chasseurs were isolated momentarily from the bulk of our forces, but succeeded in extricating themselves, after stubborn fighting and brought back prisoners.

Heavy German Losses

The losses of the enemy in the course of these fruitless attempts have been very high. Several *coups-de-main* attempted by the enemy, north-west of Rheims, towards Maisons-de-Champagne, in Avocourt Wood and in the region of St. Mihiel, failed.

An Albatross chaser-plane was brought down in our lines.

The newspapers continue to be filled with stories of the appalling devastation in the line of the German retreat. The latest example is Chauny, where eighteen hundred out of 2,500 houses have been destroyed or set on fire, including the churches, Palais de Justice, Ecole Primaire, hospital and almshouses. All males between the ages of 14 and 60 have been taken off.

The enemy herded the women, children and most feeble inhabitants of the thirteen surrounding communes in a certain quarter of the town and then trained guns on this quarter, killing and wounding many of them.

It is now officially confirmed that the Germans are poisoning wells with arsenic.

British Make Progress

London, March 23.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: Our patrols encountered detachments of the enemy, in some strength, at a number of points between Etreillers, Beaumetz-les-Cambrai and Beaurains. We drove off counter-attacks at Aizecourt-le-Bas, Beaumetz and Vraucourt and made progress in the neighborhoods of Ecoust and Croisilles.

We carried out a successful raid, eastward of Arras. The enemy blew a large mine, northward of Neuville St. Vaast, without doing any damage. We effectively bombarded their trenches, south-eastward of Loos and eastward of Vermelles.

Correspondents relate heartrending stories of the condition of the inhabitants of the re-occupied districts in France, particularly at Nesle. They found famished children wandering like ghosts amid the ruins of their homes, with bluish faces and heavy-lidded eyes. Some, prostrated, wanly smiled at the soldiers, who supplied them with the first food they had had for days.

The inhabitants have had no

(Continued on Page 2)

LOST LIDA POSITIONS REGAINED BY RUSSIANS

Also Eject Enemy from Vedeni And Halt; Capture Aliabad from Turks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—(By wireless) A Russian official communique reports: In the direction of Lida our counter-attacks regained the trenches lost yesterday.

We drove the enemy out of the stations of Vedeni and Halt, in the region of Brailov.

We dislodged the Turks from their positions near Carezia and occupied Aliabad, near Kerinda, after a battle which lasted for sixteen hours.

German Compensation Rejected By Holland

Disclaiming Culpability For Sinking 7 Liners, Offered Hire of Others

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, March 23.—The Netherlands Government has rejected the German proposal, which, though disclaiming culpability for the sinking of seven Dutch ships (as cabled on 22nd ult.), offers to put their owners in a position to hire German ships on favorable conditions. The owners have, consequently, decided not to accept the offer made by Germany to compensate the crews of the torpedoed steamers.

Britain's Poor Best Off of Belligerents

Drastic New Orders in Prospect to Further Conserve Food Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—In the House of Commons, today, during a debate on the food question, Mr. Charles Bathurst pointed out that the poorer classes in Great Britain were not suffering so badly as those in other belligerent countries. He undertook to consider measures to prevent evasion of the regulations through people purchasing at different grocers.

Potatoes, he said, might last till the new crop, if well-to-do people temporarily forbore to consume them. A drastic new order concerning food would be issued very shortly.

296 Lives Are Lost In Sinking Of Danton

806 Saved from French Battleship; Twice Torpedoed, Goes Under in 30 Minutes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 23.—Official.—The battleship Danton (18,400 tons, 19 knots, 680 men, completed 1911) was struck by two torpedoes, in the Mediterranean, on the 19th and sank in half-an-hour. 806 officers and men were saved and 296 drowned.

Girl Who Held Up German Army Corps

MLLE. MARCELLE SEMMER. ©INTERNATIONAL

Above is a photograph of Marcelle Semmer, a Belgian girl who, during the retreat of the Belgian-French army from Charleroi, stayed behind and opened a canal drawbridge, which held up an entire German army corps for twenty-four hours. This deed of bravery was accomplished under the heavy fire of German artillery. After throwing the key of the bridge into the river the girl fled to the village of Eclusier, where she hid fifteen wounded French soldiers in the cellar of her home until the Germans had passed through the town.

She was later captured by the Germans and sentenced to death for espionage, but made her escape. Two weeks later she was again captured, but eluded the sentry who was posted on "death watch" and is now in Paris.

For her bravery the French Government has awarded her the cross of the Legion of Honor and the Military Cross.

HINTZE DOESN'T WANT TO STOP AT SHANGHAI

Departure Delayed so He Can Make Straight Trip; Censor German Cables

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 24.—The departure of von Hintze, the German Minister, has again been postponed till Sunday morning, owing to the discovery that one safe-conduct of the passports was not in order. Also, it is understood that the German Minister is not unwilling to delay his departure, as the s.s. Rembrandt does not arrive at Woosung until the 27th and he does not wish to stay in Shanghai longer than is necessary.

The Chinese Government is providing for the entire party, which consists of twenty-five, including women and children, until they are on board the s.s. Rembrandt.

The Governor of Hunan has telegraphed to the Central Government, informing it that the German Consul at Changsha has been given his passport, but has refused to leave and has demanded that, since his qualification as Consul is cancelled, he shall be allowed to remain as an ordinary merchant. The Central Government has instructed the Governor to order the German Consul to depart immediately.

The Government has instructed the provincial authorities to strictly censor telegrams sent by Germans.

Arrange Unbroken Trip Through to Woosung

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, March 23.—The departure of the German Minister, von Hintze and the members of the Legation, a party of 25, which had been arranged for tomorrow morning, 8 o'clock, has been postponed for a day or two. The special train which the Chinese Government is placing at the Minister's disposal will proceed, via Pukow, directly to Woosung.

Germany Is Sending Prisoners to Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—The International Red Cross Society notifies that a large number of prisoners have been sent to the war-zone from Germany.

BRITISH REQUISITIONING THE CONFERENCE LINERS

Scheme Brings Practically Entire Tonnage Under The Shipping Controller

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—The Government has made a general requisition of all the liner tonnage of what are generally known as the Conference Liners, which serve India, Australia, South Africa, South-East Africa and South America.

This means that liner tonnage will be requisitioned at "Blue-book" rates, which are lower than those which such tonnage fetches in the open market.

It is understood that this extended control scheme is intended to deal systematically and to the best advantage with practically the whole British tonnage, bringing it under the direction of the Shipping Controller.

Editor Of Telegraaf Sentenced To Prison

Said 'Conscienceless Scoundrels of Central Europe Caused the War'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 15.—(Delayed in transmission). The Supreme Court of the Hague has sentenced Dr. Schroeder, the pro-Ally editor of the Telegraaf, to three months imprisonment for an article which he wrote on January 16, 1915, in which he declared that "the conscienceless scoundrels of Central Europe caused the war."

Lawley Praises Red Cross In Mesopotamia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 15.—(Delayed). Sir Arthur Lawley cables that the arrangements for the evacuation of the men wounded in the recent actions in Mesopotamia were admirable and not the slightest hitch occurred. The Red Cross motor launches worked splendidly.

Replying to a telegram of congratulation from the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, General Maude says: "The Lancashire men bore themselves very bravely at the passage of the Diala."

U. S. SHIP SUNK IN ZONE MARKED BY GERMANS AS SAFE

Twenty-One Deaths Result From Torpedoing Of S.S. Healdton

WAS NOT WARNED

Huge New York Demonstration Calls On Congress To Declare War

DEMOCRATIC FIGHT

Says Root; Ex-Treasurer Fairchild Scores 'Foe Of All Democracies'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, March 22.—A sloop has arrived with seven survivors of the American steamer Healdton, which has been sunk by a German submarine.

Ymuiden, March 22.—A trawler has arrived with thirteen additional survivors belonging to the American s.s. Healdton. They state that twenty-one deaths were caused in the sinking of the vessel, which was torpedoed by a German submarine without warning within the so-called safe zone proclaimed by Germany. The attack occurred at 8.15 p.m. on the 21st. The vessel was plainly lighted and bore the words "Healdton, New York," between her masts. The survivors include the Captain.

Twenty-One Drowned

Amsterdam, March 23.—The American s.s. Healdton was an oil-tanker. She was twice torpedoed amidships and caught fire. One of her boats capsized and the twenty-one occupants were probably drowned. Her Captain declares that at least six Americans were drowned.

Germany Runs Mexico

Washington, March 15.—Diplomats of a neutral Government who are passing through Washington on their way to Europe from Mexico state that the German Bank and the German Legation in Mexico City are directing the finances and diplomacy of Mexico.

New York's War Cry

New York, March 23.—A mass-meeting of 13,000 people at Madison Square Gardens, today, passed resolutions calling on Congress to declare a state of war between the United States and Germany, pledging support to President Wilson and urging the United States to enter the war without delay.

The Hon. Elihu Root, who presided, emphasised that if America went to war it would be re-fighting the battle of democracy by the side of democratic allies, including "now, God be praised, the great democracy of Russia."

Mr. Charles Stebbins Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, pictured a great division of American troops, led by Colonel Roosevelt, fighting in France and another fighting in Russia sent by the oldest to the youngest democracy to save both from the dreadful foe of all democracies.

Two of the men accused of obtaining, or attempting to obtain, military information in England and Ireland for conveyance to Germany via America have been sentenced to two years imprisonment and a fine of Gold $2,500 each.

Violate American Laws

The State Attorney said that the accused were merely tools engaged in a series of premeditated violations of the laws of America by German interests and the accused, by pleading guilty, served Germany, inasmuch as they concealed the identity of those planning and financing the enterprise.

The Superintendent of the Chemical Works at Hoboken and five engineers belonging to the s.s. Kaiser Frederich der Grosse are being charged with conspiracy in connection with the destruction last year of vessels valued at four million gold dollars. The Government allege that they manufactured bombs which were smuggled on ships and that the conspiracies were

financed by Captain Boy-Ed, the late German Naval Attache and Captain von Papen, the late German Military Attache at Washington.

Support Loan to Allies

The newspapers and prominent bankers are supporting the proposed extension of a credit for a billion gold dollars to the Allies. The New York Sun's Washington correspondent states that President Wilson has decided to ask Congress for such authorisation.

The Tribune shows how financial support given to the Allies would immensely harm Germany and suggests that unstinted credit shall be given to the Entente.

The New York World advocates an outright gift of G.$1,000,000,000 to France.

London Impressed

London, March 23.—The City is impressed by the volte-face of the American Federal Reserve Board in recommending a billion dollar loan to the Entente. It is pointed out that these bankers have hitherto discouraged the taking up of short-dated Entente loans.

See Admission That The Last Step Now Reached

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Washington, March 22.—President Wilson has called an extra session of Congress for April 2, "to consider grave questions of national policy." Officials express the belief that President Wilson will not change his present policy until Congress meets. He cannot set an earlier date, because many Congressmen have gone into the country for a vacation.

The President's action is, in fact, an admission that the last step has been reached and that Congress must declare a state of war as existant. The President will open the session with a speech in which he will outline acts of Germany which may be construed as acts of war against the United States.

U. S. And Allies Recognise Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

that the war is a struggle for popular government equally with liberty, which thus already has won one resounding victory and a sure promise that Prussian military autocracy will soon be overthrown.

"We do not doubt that the result of the establishment of a stable constitutional government will strengthen Russia in her resolve to prosecute the war until the last stronghold of tyranny has been destroyed and all the free peoples united to attain the future fraternity of peace."

London Hails Revolution

London, March 16.—(Delayed in transmission). The result of the Revolution in Russia is received with unmixed joy by the British Press. Headings of editorials such as: "Long Live Russia," "Russia a Nation," testify to the satisfaction felt at what is described as the most momentous event in the war, and the most crushing blow yet dealt to Germany, which is now expected to feel the influence of the real spirit of Russia.

Sympathy and pity are expressed for the tragic figure of the Tsar, patriotic and devout, but lacking the intellectual and moral strength to place himself boldly at the head of his people.

Germans Completely Broken In Fights

(Continued from Page 1)

meat since September and no milk for a year. They never received a quarter of the rations supplied by the American Relief Fund.

Storms Halt Operations

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires that the worst possible wintry weather has almost brought operations to a standstill.

The enemy are offering a more organised resistance particularly along a line running north-north-west from Bois de Savy, which is three miles west of St. Quentin.

The enemy continue to maintain strong covering patrols and cavalry guards in the most northerly sector, where many machine-guns are posted at vantage points and it is clear that they want to prevent us advancing with the same rapidity as hitherto.

The most tremendous activity prevails behind our new front, namely, troop movements, road-mending and road-making and the construction of railways.

The enemy are sending women between 17 and 35 years of age to the fortress of Maubeuge to make munitions.

The inhabitants left behind state that the Boches have been talking a good deal lately and know more of the true situation than is generally believed. They did not conceal their apprehensions at the prospects of another great British offensive and, indeed, one possible reason for the German retreat may well have been the dubiety of the Higher Command whether the German troops would face another Somme. "As a Staff Officer remarked to me: 'Don't you think there is a good deal in this very simple idea: that the Boche is quitting because he knows he's beat?'"

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters states that the enemy either burned or exploded every house in every village through which we passed, wrecked the bridges across the canals and even cut down fruit trees.

On Short Rations

The villagers agree that the German soldiers are being fed practically exclusively on inferior bread and marmalade, with a little canned meat, while the officers fare very little better.

The military correspondent of the Times says that the Germans are retreating in the region of the Ancre apparently because they want to fight on clean ground. They seem to have prepared such a position on the so-called Hindenburg Line from Lens through St. Quentin towards Laon.

A German official communique reports: We drove back the French, who had crossed the Somme and Crozat Canal, with sanguinary losses, taking 230 prisoners.

We repulsed strong attacks made by the French westward and southward of Margival.

An air-ship successfully bombed the British establishments near Mudros.

Moraht's Explanations

Amsterdam, March 14.—(Delayed in transmission). The German press is still laboriously explaining the retreat from the Ancre. The Frankfurter Zeitung, after saying that it is a riddle and a very painful surprise, declares that it must be a clever move and has certainly been splendidly carried out.

Major Moraht, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, evidently with official inspiration, reminds the puzzled German public of Hindenburg's strategy in the days of Tannenberg and says that surely it is not necessary to point out that he is now acting in the West and shortening his front strategically in order to leave a wilderness for the advancing enemy.

Dog's Unique Outing

MISS CLARA JAEGER

Above is a photograph of Miss Clara Jaeger, of Montclair, N. J., with her toy spaniel in her handbag. Miss Jaeger takes the minute animal out for an airing in this manner everyday and the dog makes no attempt to escape.

NAME LU CHENG-HSIANG AS DR. WU'S SUCCESSOR

Parliamentary Majority Favors Him But Legal Point Causes Trouble

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 24.—In view of Dr. Wu Ting-fang's insistence on the acceptance of his resignation, it is probable that Lu Cheng-hsiang will again be nominated. According to the Chinese papers, the Government has been sounding Parliament on the subject and finds that a majority will approve the nomination, but, according to House Law, a Bill which has been rejected by Parliament can not be brought up again in the same session. The Government, therefore, has to solve the problem whether this rule applies to the nomination of a Cabinet Minister, Lu Cheng-hsiang having been rejected last year.

Premier's Ruling

Peking, March 23.—(Eastern News Agency). The view of Premier Tuan Chi-jui about the proposed appointment of Lu Cheng-hsiang to the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, is that if the appointment is placed before the Parliament to get confirmation and he is rejected such a superior diplomat would have to be kept in retirement and therefore it is better to appoint him as an acting Minister for Foreign Affairs for the present.

President Li Yuan-hung considers that if it is out of the session of Parliament such a measure may do but as the Parliament is still in session and if the appointment is not placed before Parliament it will mean having ignored Parliament and therefore the appointment should get the confirmation of the Parliament. Thus the question is still unsettled. Premier Tuan Chi-jui invited the leading members of Parliament on March 22 to consult about it but so far nothing definite has been arranged.

The Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Liu Shi-hsun, has resigned and mandates to sanction his resignation and the appointment of Wu Chao-chu, one of the Councillors of the Waichiaopu, as Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, will be gazetted either on March 23 or 24.

Wennatchee Apples

We have received a small consignment of these well-known apples.

They are very fresh and crisp.

Price $9.00 per case

$5 for half a case

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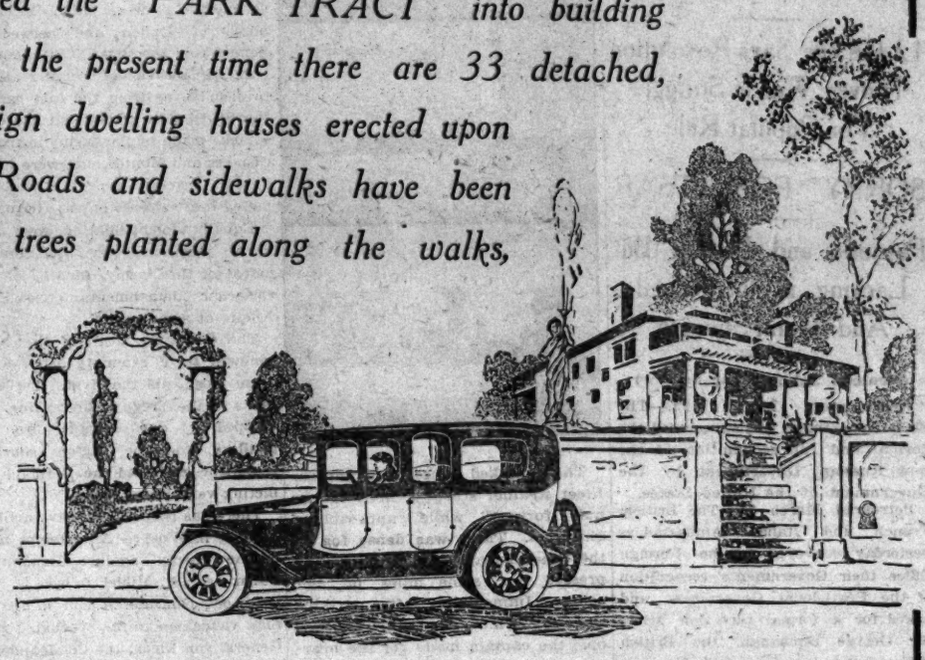
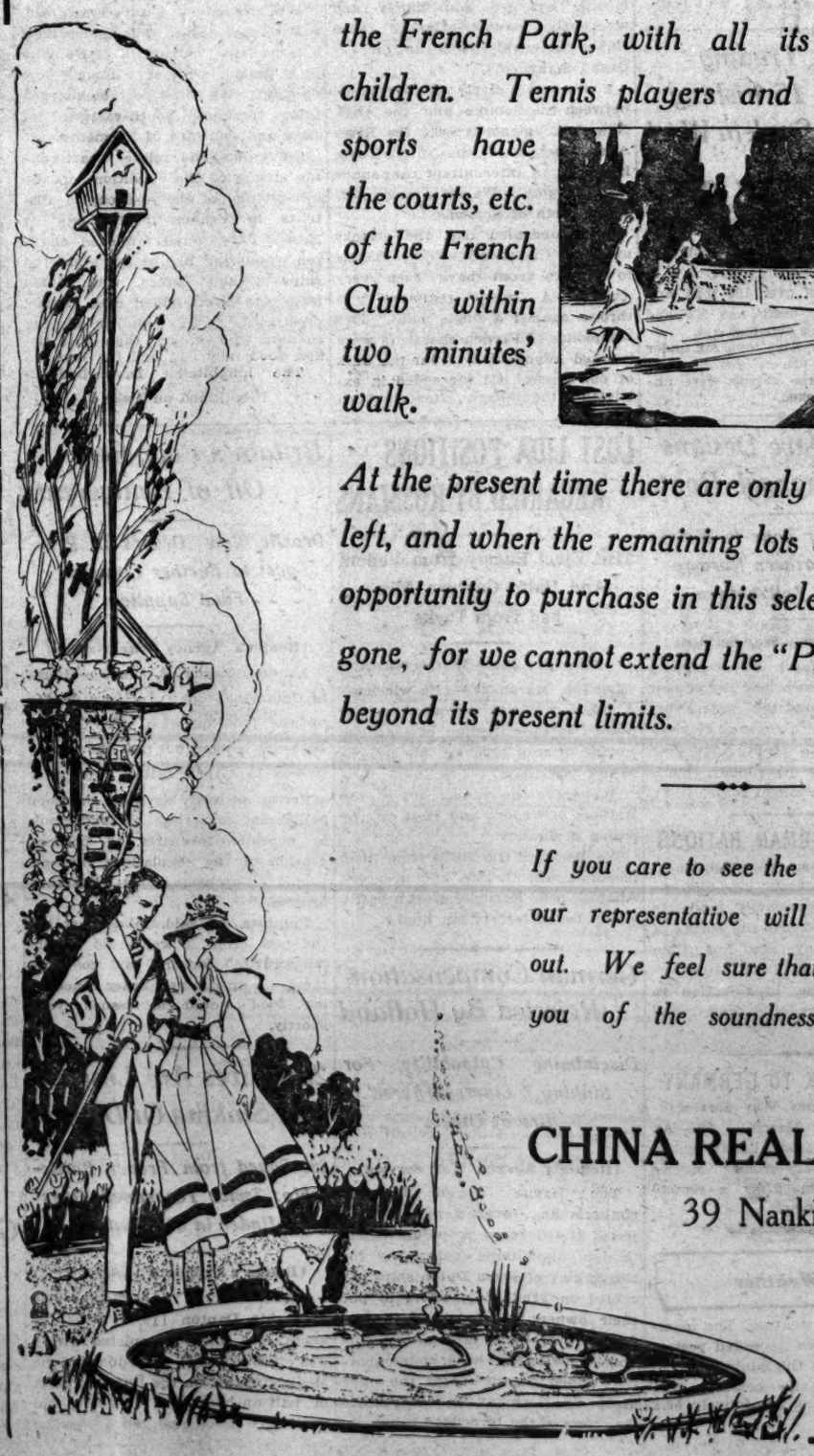
About three years ago, we purchased and opened up a large area of land, which we named the "PARK TRACT." Our object was to have a select locality, free of native shops and houses, and close to town. We subdivided the "PARK TRACT" into building lots, and at the present time there are 33 detached, modern, foreign dwelling houses erected upon these lots. Roads and sidewalks have been opened up, trees planted along the walks, and we feel sure that the "PARK TRACT" is the only locality in Shanghai where one can build without the fear of having a row of native huts erected next to one's home.



The "PARK TRACT" is situated next to the French Park, with all its advantages for children. Tennis players and lovers of outdoor sports have the courts, etc. of the French Club within two minutes' walk.

At the present time there are only a few of these lots left, and when the remaining lots are sold, then the opportunity to purchase in this select locality will be gone, for we cannot extend the "PARK TRACT" beyond its present limits.



If you care to see the "PARK TRACT," our representative will call and take you out. We feel sure that a visit will convince you of the soundness of this investment.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road

BRYCE SAYS U-BOATS SHOW FOE IS BEATEN

Thinks War Zone Decree 'First Definite Step That Brings Us Nearer Peace'

'IT IS A WAR FOR FREEDOM'

Declares Only Defeat Will Teach Germans They Must Oust Their Rulers

London, February 8.—Viscount Bryce, formerly British Ambassador at Washington, gave to The Associated Press today his views on the current phases of the war. Speaking of Germany's declaration of war zones and the menace to neutrals, he said:

"This is the first definite step that brings us nearer peace. It looks like the beginning of the end. Up till now many thought the outcome of the war might be a drawn game, but now the German Government, recognizing approaching economic exhaustion and the growing scarcity of supplies, has become desperate and is resorting to desperate measures. Seeing no other hope of success, it is throwing over every remaining restraint of law and proclaiming its contempt to neutral opinion.

"It undertook the invasion of Rumania in the belief that victory there would startle the world, would appease discontent in Germany, and enable it to dictate peace on its own terms. When the German armies scored success in Rumania the German Government thought the time for dictating peace had come. This was its calculation. But the offer was made in a way which showed the terms were to be terms imposed by a conqueror, which would enable her to retain most of her ill gotten gains. She ought to know the Allies could not possibly admit such terms, but she underestimated the resolution and condence of the Allies.

"When the Allies unanimously rejected the offer, because they knew it could not secure a durable peace but would merely give her time for resting till she was ready to resume her attacks, the German Government grew desperate and determined to try desprate expedients. Hence these submarine threats, which almost amount to a declaration of war against neutrals.

Cites Germany's Record

"We need not be surprised, for the whole conduct of the German Government has been of a piece. They began by invading Belgium, an innocent country with which they had no quarrel, merely to gain a military advantage. They slaughtered thousands of innocent Belgian civilians, men, women, and children. They drowned innocent passengers and crews of passengers and merchant ships, many of them neutrals, 1,200 on the Lusitania alone.

"They stood by and tacitly acquiesced in the plan of their Turkish allies to exterminate the whole Christian nation of Armenians with upheard of cruelties when they could have stopped the massacres by warning the Turks to desist. Instead, they have been conferring honors on the bloodthirsty ruffian, Enver, Turkish War Minister, the principal author of the massacres. And now they are carrying into slavery many thousands of peaceful Belgian workmen who are driven by force to toil against their own country and help maintain in Belgium German tyranny of those who have been slaughtering their fellow-countrymen.

"All these acts show not only absolute disregard of international law and treaty obligations but, what is far worse, scorn for the first principles of justice and humanity. This is what made us in England feel that no peace can be made with such a Government until it has been defeated. It has put itself outside the pale of civilization, and the interests of civilization require that its methods be branded by defeat, so that no other Gevernment will ever hereafter repeat them.

"Nothing less than defeat will do. Nothing less than defeat will show the German people that they must get rid of such rules. What we in England have been hoping is that neutral nations, especially people like the Americans, which so often have shown respect for justice and humanity, will understand what it is we are fighting for. It is not a war for territory or trade, like so many wars which have gone before it.

"It is a war for freedom and for right, a war to enable mankind to enjoy enduring peace in the future."

All Staked on U-boat

When asked why he thought the German action toward neutrals had brought peace nearer, Viscount Bryce replied:

"Because the German Government has itself declared this unbridled submarine warfare, directed against, neutrals as well as belligerents, to be its last resource. If this fails, everything will have failed, so they tell us themselves through their newspapers. That is why they say they were driven to it. If this does not succeed the war is finished.

"We in England do not believe the German submarines can do us more harm than they have been doing already, although neutrals undoubtedly will suffer more. If there is to be a contest of endurance, we are confident that we can outlast Germany, and we are prepared to endure all that is necessary for the sake of success in a righteous cause. It is not vengeance against Germany that we are fighting for. We want no revenge upon the German people. We are fighting for the future security of the world."

Lord Bryce was asked concerning President Wilson's course in severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

"The President seems to us, if I may venture to express an opinion, to have acted with patient caution and moderation, which greatly strengthens his present position," he replied. "He gave the German Government every chance of returning, after the cases of the Lusitania and Sussex, to better courses, but when she repudiated the promise she gave after the Sussex, he perceived the portentous gravity of the situation and felt that no self-respecting neutral nation could possibly submit to the claim of the German Government of the right to destroy the lives and property of neutrals in the way contemplated."

"What difference would America's coming into the war make?" Mr. Bryce was asked.

America's Moral Power

"It is not for us to express any opinion on what America's duty and policy require," he replied. "That is entirely a matter for America; but if you want to know what difference it might make, I, personally, have never doubted that the entrance of America would be a most important factor and would naturally tend to shorten the war. Apart from such military and naval strength as America might bring and apart from the prodigious financial resources America commands, how great would be the moral effect produced by her action!

"The German, Austrian and Turkish Governments would feel that success had become impossible for them and also that when the time comes for them to yield, they would be yielding not merely to the force of belligerents, but to the outraged conscience of mankind, represented not only by belligerent people, but also by the greatest of neutral States. Not even Germany, strong as she has shown herself, can fight against the condemnation of the civilized world."

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Alpine Warfare

Italy's 'Handy' Soldiers

From Dr. Mario Borsa

Italian General Headquarters, January 31.—One of the most typical means of transport in Alpine warfare is the one our soldier call "wire ways." These consist of steel cables, slung from ridge to ridge, that span yawning depths or reach almost vertically into the clouds. Up these cables travel guns and food, as well as timber for the huts and men for the trenches. Down them come the wounded. There are about 300 fixed installations of "wire ways;" some of them have a length of seven miles and a carrying capacity of 800lb. Besides the fixed ones, there are also the movable "wire ways." These are in sections, easily mounted and dismounted, and can be transported from one place to another in 24 hours.

In their gradual and costly conquest of the heights held by the enemy the Italian troops had to carry everything with them—food, water, timber. Water is lacking, not only on the Carso plateau but also in several other sections of our front, as, for instance, on the tableland of the Sette Comuni. There the earth is of a strange, spongy kind; it absorbs the rain and sends it to the plain through natural galleries hidden in the depths of the mountains. Several attempts have been made to reach these galleries by drilling the undersoil with all sorts of machinery, but without result. It was necessary, therefore, to establish here and there big reservoirs and a vast network of pipes. During the Austrian offensive of last May 100,000 gallons of water were daily sent up to the tablelands.

Timber, too, had to be provided in great quantities. More than 10,000 huts have been built for sheltering the troops. I have seen a good many of them. Some are hidden in the snow; others in the thick pine forests. Some are large and comparatively comfortable; others small and bare. I could not help admiring how clean and tidy they are kept.

During the long vigil the carpenter-soldier delights in ornamental work. The regimental or brigade badges are generally carved above the door entrances of the huts. Here and there the carving is more ambitious, representing as it does coats-of-arms, trees, flowers, or animals. It is altogether a curious architecture, reflecting more than the dread of death the love of life—of this varied, luminous, sentimental, Italian life that has brought up to the inhospitable Alps all the sweet and longing memories of its golden fields and brown vineyards, of its blue lakes and enchanting seashore, where the dear women and children are now waiting and praying.

AMERICA GRATIFIED BY JAPAN'S OFFER

Officials Appreciate Honors Paid Late Ambassador; Gerard Now Mentioned for Post

Washington, March 15.—The offer of the Japanese Government to detail a warship to bring the body of the late Mr. George W. Guthrie, Ambassador to Japan, back to America, has been accepted.

Officials of the United States Government have expressed extreme gratification at the signal honors paid to the dead diplomat by the Government and people of Japan.

Gerard's Name Is Mentioned

Tokio, March 19.—The name of Mr. James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, has been mentioned as that of a possible successor to the late Mr. Guthrie in the post in Tokio, cables the correspondent of the Adachi from New York.

The respect paid by the Government and people of Japan to the memory of the Ambassador has created a very favorable impression in the United States. An official of the State Department and officer of the Navy will be despatched to San Francisco to receive the body from the warship. Relatives of the late Mr. Guthrie will also go to San Francisco to meet the body. The coffin will be taken to Pittsburg on a special train, and upon arrival there the body will be given by the State Department in charge of the family. A funeral service will be held in Pittsburg.

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HOW TEUTON TREATS UNHAPPY BELGIANS

Whipped By Officers And Threatened With Death On Refusal to Work

GIVE SWORN DECLARATION

Sick Men Without Medical Attention Are Put On Starvation Diet

The Belgian Government has received a sworn declaration signed by 20 workmen of Ghent, who were deported to the German front in France, and who have since been sent back to their homes completely exhausted and ill.

It is a record of brutal treatment rivalling all the horrors Germany has been responsible for during the war. On refusing to do war work behind the enemy's lines, the men were whipped by officers on horseback, and afterwards faced by a firing party with rifles at the shoulder.

Men fell ill, but they received no proper medical attention and were put on a starvation diet. "The strongest of us," the declaration says, "could not have endured this for a month without feeling the consequences for a lifetime."

The hardships and privations of these unhappy Belgians began on the first night of their captivity in Ghent. They had to sleep on plank beds or on shavings on the floor. Doctors made a rapid visit to the rooms, but only those who put forward any claim were examined. In the morning they had been served with a quarter of a loaf of bread each, with some soup made from rice or cabbage. The only other food they received during the day was at night, when they were served with coffee, with a tinful of preserved beef to be distributed among 17 and even 35 and 43 people.

They departed for their unknown destination next day, October 26. At 10 o'clock they were marched with luggage on their backs between soldiers to the railway station. About noon they were shut up in carriages, each containing about 40 and travelled throughout the night, reaching Mons at 7.15 a.m. Here each received a bowl of rice and meal. Continuing th journey they passed through Avennes, Herson, Verviers, and Marles, where some of the party alighted. The others went on to Dercy-Mortier.

Straw Beds on the Ground

At Marles they had to walk for an hour in the dark to a big farm where 650 men were herded together in barns and stables. Many had to lie on straw covering the clay ground. It was only after the third day that they were provided with wooden planks to sleep on.

"An hour after our arrivals," the declaration continues, "we had some coffee. Half the men, already completely exhausted by the long journey (which occupied 16½ hours) and by an hour's march, had crouched down all dressed and had no thought of eating.

"We were awakened by a bugle sounding at 5 o'clock. Without fire or light, the men refused to come out. The call was then postponed till 7 a.m. Lined up in the farmyard, each of us had to fetch his bowl and go to work. Half of the men went to work, the others remained at the farm.

Refusal to Work

"After an hour's march, they gave us spades, shovels and picks, and conducted us to a building yard near the railway. In the distance we saw German pioneers (military engineers) at work. At the sight, we refused point blank to go further. We pointed out to the non-commissioned officer who guided us that in Ghent they had promised that we should be well cared for from the point of view of food and lodging, that we should work in Belgium, and that we should have nothing to do with the war. Therefore, we refused to work. The non-commissioned officers replied that they could not help it. They made us give back the tools and took us quickly back to the farm. The following days, Saturday and Sunday, they left us in peace.

"On Monday, October 30, at 5 o'clock, roll call and to work, at 6.30 a.m. this time for all of us. The tools were brought us by some 20 pioneer soldiers. We all declared that we were not ready to work for the reason that we were ill cared for that we were in France and not in Belgium, and that the work had a military purpose. Our commander, rather an affable man, begged us to work, otherwise we would have to suffer unhappy consequences.

"After that our commander went and informed the chief of the pioneers, who appeared on horseback, together with another officer. The officer ordered us to work. Again general refusal. Thereupon the two men on horseback rushed at us, whipped some of us and pressed us back into a meadow close by. Soldiers had also kicked us. The workmen persisted in their refusal, saying that the promises made at Ghent had not been kept.

"The chief of the pioneers then ordered some of us to advance in order to talk to us. A dozen left the ranks and reminded the commander of the words he spoke at 'La Gantoise' that we should be well fed and lodged and should not have to work outside Belgium. The delegates and the rest of the workmen stuck to their refusal. At this moment the chief of the pioneers ordered some twenty of his soldiers to load their rifles, to shoulder, and to aim at us. Overcome by terror, some of the men gave way, and an hour afterwards everybody was at work, giving way under such threats and such pressure.

"The work itself had to be done under the unhealthiest conditions—in rain and wind with soaked garments which it was impossible to dry at night in our barn and in which were put on again in the morning quite wet. Insufficiently fed, everybody felt the terrible anguish of hunger, in such a way that the laborers ate raw cabbages and potatoes, and even a hedgehog was fetched at night and prepared on the stove of the farm. The weak men were soon exhausted, and the sick fell in a heap. The strongest of us could not have endured this for a month without feeling the consequences for a lifetime.

"Officers of all ranks came to see us on different occasions. Each time they made fresh promises; the lodging would be improved, the food augmented. But things remained as they were.

"The foremen were entrusted to announce to us that we could write weekly to ask for food, and that a parcel of one kg. could be sent us each week. However, on Saturday everything was again changed; we could write once a week, on Saturday and we had the right to receive a parcel of five kg. every month. The officers declared that we were allowed to ask our family for food (fat, bacon, &c.) thus practically admitting that we got too little."

His Imperial Majesty's Offer

"Pay-day was Saturday, but before the money was handed round an officer made a speech in which he said he was instructed by his Imperial Majesty to ask the people to sign an agreement to work, laborers to receive 4s. and skilled workmen 6s. Out of this 1s. 8d. would have to be paid for lodging, whilst the men were to receive 750 gr. of bread and meat, with soup and coffee. The German administration would provide clothing to those who needed it. The agreement was to last six months.

"All the men refused to sign the agreement and it was then reduced to a period of three months. Still they declined to accept the terms; and afterwards they were forbidden to write home or to receive parcels.

Men fell ill, but no special food was prescribed for them during their three or four weeks internment. The sick and the minors of all the working parties were assembled at Montigny in a stable about 53 yards long, where there was a cesspool. There was no fire, and the only bedding consisted of straw.

"It was frightfully cold," the report continues. "We covered with our blankets those who were seriously ill, and during the night walked up and down to keep ourselves warm. The food for the day consisted of soup with pearl barley, coffee, and a quarter of a loaf of bread.

Sick Men Starved

"We complained about our bad lodging and our hunger diet. They promised us some more fire and that we should be sent home as soon as possible. Then a week passed in the expectation of our departure.

"On November 21 the sick who were able to walk had to fetch their food from a village about an hour distant. They got a quarter of a loaf of bread, one sixth of a Herve cheese, and at 1 p.m., some rice soup. They brought to Montigny the soup and the bread and the bread intended for the men who were seriously ill. The latter were thus 25 hours without anything to eat.

"On Friday, November 24, the guard came to tell us that on the morrow we should be allowed to return home.

"Next morning, at 4 a.m., they warned us for departure. We received a quarter of a loaf of bread with a little Herve cheese, and we went off afoot at 5.30 a.m. towards Marles, where we arrived about 6 p.m. During the long journey home—Ghent was not reached until 9.30 p.m.—we received neither food nor drink."

Human Side of War

A Barrow soldier, rendered dumb five months ago through shell shock, was ascending a flight of stairs when he fell and rolled to the bottom, becoming unconscious for several hours. On regaining consciousness he found that the power of speech had returned to him.

During the past year nearly 2,000 Boy Scouts have been employed by the British Admiralty in watching the coasts. Since the war the Admiralty has paid for their subsistence (but not for their help, which is gratuitous), more than £111,000. Further, the Scouts have given nearly £6,000 for the provision of six motor ambulances, and the establishment of three recreation huts and two marquees in France.

Dr. J. Harrison, of Braintree, Essex, who proposed to fatten a pig in a model sty in his rose garden, where it could be seen by passers-by, has been informed by the Braintree Urban Council, to whom he submitted his plans, that a pig-sty on the proposed site would be a nuisance to adjacent property owners. The communication adds, "Your object would be served by erecting the sty at the back of your premises and putting up a notice directing people to it." Dr. Harrison contends that the plans for his model pig-sty are such that no nuisance could possibly arise.

In accordance with the regulations for war rations laid down by the governing body, colleges at Eton now have two or three meatless days a week, when fish is generally substituted. They also have stewed fruit instead of puddings. The "sock" shops have all come into line with the regulations, the proprietors having loyally carried out instructions as to the supply of confectionery, etc. At Repton the boys are now permitted to buy only one kind of plain cake and potted meat. The tuck-shops are out of bounds for pastries and meat.

Phœbe Corner, an Army sergeant's wife, said to be in receipt of allowances amounting to 43s. 6d. weekly, was sentenced to three months' hard labor at Nottingham for neglecting her six children.

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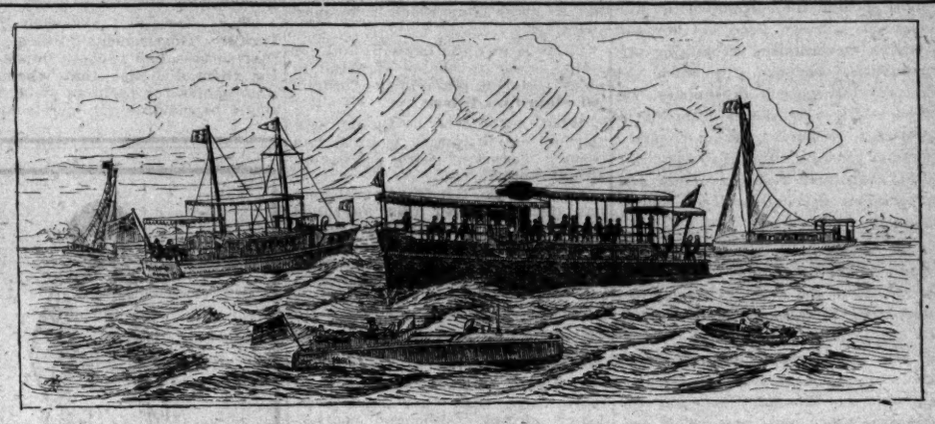

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News Brevities

The accident to Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang which we reported in Saturday's CHINA PRESS, is not of a serious character. The doctors who were summoned from Shanghai found that he was suffering principally from shock, and he is reported much better.

• • •

Japanese and Italian Assessors sat at the Mixed Court yesterday in place of the two German Assessors.

• • •

Mr. A. W. Macphail has been appointed Honorary Secretary to St Andrew's Society.

• • •

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha announce that they have established a branch office at No. 4 The Bund, and all shipping business formerly carried on for them by their agents, Messrs. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Coasting Service) and Messrs. The American Trading Co. (Trans-Pacific Service) will be transferred to them on and after April 1.

• • •

We are informed by the local branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China that they have received the following telegram from their London Head Office:—"At the approaching Annual General Meeting of shareholders the Directors will recommend that a Dividend be declared for the past half year at the rate of 14% per annum, making 14% for the whole year free of Income Tax, and a bonus of 12s. per share also free of Income Tax, that £100,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, that £20,000 be added to Officers' Superannuation Fund, that £30,000 be written off Premises account and that £157,465 be carried forward."

• • •

The Sinwanpao reports:—The Waichiaopu has consulted with the French Minister to Peking about the German school at Shanghai and there is a hope of the school being handed to the Chinese authorities. The French Minister will not agree to any German professors. The Waichiaopu has wired to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai to deal with the matter and the Department of Education has also sent a deputy to Shanghai to arrange matters with the students of the German school at Shanghai.

• • •

A practical business library should be in the possession of everyone who wants to take front rank in the world of commerce, for this is the day of specialized knowledge. Such a library may now be obtained at a small cost, and those desiring to get on in life—and even the successful merchant himself—should read the full page announcement in the pink section of today's CHINA PRESS.

• • •

Wang Kan-ting, the new Intendant of Shanghai, arrived at Shanghai by train from Nanking at 6.50 p.m. on Friday. The ex-Intendant Hsu transferred the office to his successor yesterday.

• • •

Every wardrobe demands at least one frock which makes simplicity its virtue, asking not aid of trimming. Where there is little or no trimming, the lines must be above reproach, and the combination of material clever. La Vogue, 46 Nanking Road, has an inspiring selection of such dresses, all bespeaking refinement and elegance.

Bible Institute Under Y.W.C.A. Opens Today

The Shanghai Young Women's Christian Association, No. 11a Quinsan Road, is glad to announce that its plans are complete for a Bible Institute, to be held March 25 to April 1, inclusive. It has felt for a long time that it would be a good thing to gather together as many as possible of the local Bible teachers, girls who are preparing to teach, and other Bible students, for a few days of special study in teaching methods and short courses with Bible experts. This is done in other cities with excellent results. An Institute recently held in Tientsin lasted nine days, and had an enthusiastic attendance that asked that it might continue longer.

The meetings will be held in the afternoon, in order to include as many people as possible. On the two Sundays, March 25 and April 1, they will be from three to five o'clock; on the week-days between from three-thirty to five-thirty.

The courses will be as follows:

1.—The Prophet Amos, with historical introduction.

2.—A Course in Teaching:

a. The Model Teacher;
b. The Model Lesson;
c. Power through Obedience;
d. Prayer;
e. Personal Work.

3.—The Foundation of the Christian Church, Historically and Spiritually.

a. Judea in the time of Christ: As He found it, and as He left it;
b. The Disciples prepared for Service;
c. The Church at Work;
d. The new Leader, Saul;
e. The Gospel versus Heathenism, Triumphant;
f. The Gospel to Rome, and thence to conquer the World;
g. Our Part in God's Plan.

The leaders in these two courses are two of the strongest Bible teachers in China: Miss Daisy Brown, of the American Board Mission at Foochow, and Mr. W. D. Lyon, of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. Miss Brown will speak in English, and be interpreted in the Shanghai dialect; Mr. Lyon will use Mandarin.

Enrollment in the Institute is free, the only requirement being regularity of attendance during the eight days of its session.

EASTER TRAIN SERVICES

On and from Thursday, the 5th, until Tuesday, April 10, inclusive, return tickets at a fare and a half will be issued as shown below:—

Shanghai-Nanking Railway: First and Second-Class between Shanghai-North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway: First, second and third-class return tickets between Shanghai-South, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Changan, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow.

First, second and third-class through return tickets at a fare-and-a-half will be issued from or to the stations on either line above mentioned.

President Li to Get Highest Decoration From Japan's Ruler

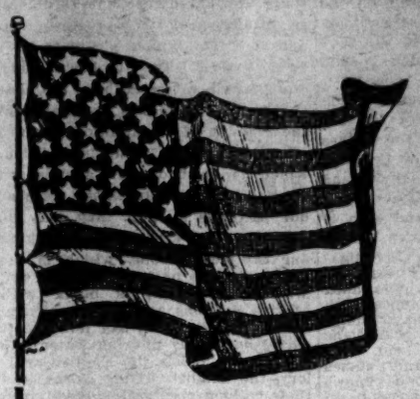
Tokio, March 23.—His Majesty the Emperor will send a mission to the President of the Republic of China to present the highest decoration of Japan in return for the visit of Wang Ta-hsieh, the Special Envoy of China, who presented H. I. M. the highest decoration of the Republic of China.

CHINESE STOCK EXCHANGE

Tokio, March 23.—Tai Tien-chiu, a Chinese gentleman, is studying the system of stock and other exchanges in Tokio for the promoters of an Exchange at Shanghai.—*Shanghai Nippo.*

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
From New York		
Hattie Luckenbach	Jan. 30	Apr. 30
From San Francisco, etc.		
China		Apr. 14
Colombia	Mar. 16	Apr. 6
Persia Maru		Apr. 19
From Tacoma		
Panama Maru		Apr. 29
From Seattle		
Kamakura Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 3



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The Army Of The Maple Leaf

A Day With the Canadians in France

By Lord Northcliffe
Headquarters of the Canadian Army, France.

A brilliant late summer Canadian morning in Winnipeg—Labor Day, when hour after hour a procession of stalwart trade unionists, with their music and banners, passed along the American-looking streets bearing proudly the emblems of their trades.

• • •

That half-forgotten scene was in my mind as I waited by the roadside in Flanders to see the same men, square-jawed, on their way through the snow to the ordeal of the firing line. For some of these Canadians it was their first trial; others had been "over the top" again and again in the raids in which they have been so successful in capturing and agitating the enemy.

In appearance the Canadian soldier, of whom we see far too little in London, owing to the action of the Canadian Government in segregating them, more closely resembles the British soldier than any of the others from overseas. Many are of a great stature, especially the Scotsmen from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Cape Breton, some of the descendants of the disbanded Highland regiments of long ago. Quite a number speak Gaelic. Most of the other English speakers are of the strong and stocky Canadian and American type, which has resulted from a generation or two of the natural life of the out-of-doors men. The French Canadians are smaller, but they are wiry.

The Canadian front in France is a replica in miniature of the whole vast Dominion. It is a world of the railroads, the forests, the farms, the mines, the lakes, the rivers, the banks, insurance, real estate, the lumber camp, and—dare I whisper it?—even politics.

The Canadian soldiers have had good and bad luck. At home many of them are accustomed to and willing to rough it in all sorts of ways, and they were, therefore, inured to discomfort. They had not experienced damp mud, and the dreadful mud of that first rainy winter on Salisbury Plain was a piece of real misfortune. They bore their trials nobly, though so arduous were the conditions that the actual mortality was serious. All their ill-luck, however, has now been more than balanced by the all-important fact that they have secured for their leader one of the ablest, as well as one of the best liked, generals in the whole war—Sir Julian Byng, a worthy representative of a great fighting family.

The Canadians call themselves the Bing Boys, after the popular musical comedy. Quite lately they gaily signalled back from within a few yards of the artillery barrage that "The Bing Boys are Here," denoting their arrival at the second German trench.

• • •

There is still an old lurking suspicion of the Imperial officers which lingers in the overseas' mind, and which dates back to General Braddock's mishandling of the American colonists and the treatment of young Colonel George Washington, then fighting for England. These doubtings do not apply to Sir Julian Byng, who has the absolute confidence and affection of his warm-hearted and practical Army. Sir Julian is a big, well-made man, with strong jaws, strong ears, and a strong walk, distinctly handsome, with dark blue eyes. I wish that the French and German custom of circulating photographs and colored prints of their generals could be adopted, and that Byng's picture was as well known in Canada as Nivelle's and Petain's are already in France. His military experience is as complete and varied as that of any officer at the war.

He was in the Sudan expedition, went through the South African campaign, was commander of the entire Egyptian Army, earned distinction in the Dardanelles, and is now the idol of the Canadian Corps. His Canadian colleagues, General Currie, General Watson, General Lipsitt, and French Canadians with names like Dubuc and Papineau, all speak with the same enthusiasm of their chief. At his right hand is General Currie, a huge Ontario man, who made his way West, gathered in a fortune in real estate and insurance in the delightful town of Victoria, B.C., and has proved himself as good a soldier as man of business. He is probably one of the biggest generals in the Army, and certainly one of the most silent. General Watson, whom I have known for several years, is the owner of the *Quebec Chronicle*.

From General Lipsitt I learned much about the very varied constitutents of this most interesting Army. I had previously visited the Canadians, when young Captain Papineau, a descendant of the famous rebel family and a Rhodes scholar, had given me some of the information I record in this brief account of a great undertaking.

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Each of the British Armies in France has its own characteristics. One of the keynotes of the Canadian character is quick adaptability. The boy who works the lift in the Vancouver hotel and tries to sell you a "corner lot"! may, within twelve months, be running his own real estate office or developing some industry far away on the Yukon. The atmosphere of adaptability in that climate is infectious. The London suburban clerk, who has stood the dull imprisonment of tube, typewriter, and bed-sitting-room until nature has burst his bonds, catches on to the Canadian life in most cases with a rapidity that is due to the vitalising sunshine and the opportunities that offer themselves to everybody except those who are born temperamentally as "quitters."

Sir Julian Byng and his Canadian generals have utilised this adaptability to the utmost. Be it remembered always that the Dominion troops are undergoing experiences in contrast not known to our own men. Whereas the difference in life in England and Flanders is not very great, the difference between Dominion life and European life is vast. The absence of sunshine and the damp, the difference of the diet and the surroundings, constitute an hourly and daily contrast between North American life and ours. It is the French Canadians only who have an advantage over the others. Billet them in a French village and they are at once at home with the inhabitants. Their Louis XIV. accent does not differ as much from the ordinary French as do the argots of, let us say, Picardy and the Midi.

Byng and his Canadian generals have utilised the specialities of the daily work of the Canadians with signal effect. He and his officers "get together," to use an expression often heard in Canada, continually in conferences and lectures. By this means they have found out exactly what particular aptitudes the Canadians can bring to bear in beating the Boche. One specially is map-making and surveying. For obvious reasons the Canadians are probably the greatest map-makers in the world, just as they are the greatest railroad builders. They are map-makers by necessity, for they have a rich and largely undeveloped territory 40 times the size of the Old Country, which is being mapped and surveyed continuously. For the better accomplishment of their purpose they have not only developed their own map-makers but have absorbed the best talent from Europe. That skill has now been developed in the Canadian Army in France. When I revisited Sir Julian today two features of his small personal workroom attracted my attention—the theater posters of the "Bing Boys" and the red-hot maps showing German positions of yesterday afternoon which had been already photographed by aviators, developed, mapped, printed and circulated up and down the line. This would be "going some" even in Fleet-street. Accurate photography and mapping of the enemy lines is a life-saver of the first importance. How often in the earlier days of the war did we bow our heads before heavy casualty lists caused by machine guns from a German trench that had been overlooked in the planning of a bombardment.

• • •

I have described so many Armies in outline, and the broad outlines of our Armies are so similar, that I can only here deal with a few of the marked differences. The Canadians are great as raiders. Each raid, as I have before pointed out, is a battle in miniature, and sometimes quite a large battle. One of the very first of these modern raids, if not the first, was successfully accomplished by the Canadians at Messines. I find that people at home do not quite realise the significance of these sudden and violent pounces on the German trenches. Their effect may be gathered from some of the German documents with which I shall conclude this sketch. In general it may be said that these raids, which began as small movements for the identification of opposing forces, are now a successful means of breaking the worn German *morale*. Snow and frost have been no deterrent to the Canadians, to whom 20 and even 40 below zero are not unknown.

What surprises the war investigator is not only the quickness with which the Dominion men have taken to warfare but the completeness with which their Government have equipped their Armies. The Canadians brought everything with them, from highly skilled surgeons and nurses to maple sugar. Everyone knows that there are no better hospitals in the world than such institutions as the Royal Victoria in Montreal, and Canadian nursing is famous all over North America, from Edmonton to Quay West and North Sydney to San Francisco. It was to be expected, therefore, that despite the criticisms of disgruntled politicians the Canadian medical arrangements in France would be excellent. One of the best that I have seen since the beginning of the war is the fine hospital at St. Cloud, just outside Paris.

I spent a couple of days with the Canadian soldiers and found that they had no cause of complaint of any sort, except that, unlike the British, they cannot go home on leave and are therefore doubly exiled, and that they were equipped at the outset with the Ross rifle, which they told me was an excellent weapon for match shooting, but a real friend to the Boche, as a Nova Scotian explained, when it came to warfare. Fortunately it does not take a Canadian long to make up his mind. The Ross rifle was automatically abandoned by the soldiers, and they are now armed with our serviceable weapon, which is as able as any to withstand the mud and violence of war.

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Just a word as to the constitution of the Canadian Army. The earliest contingents were naturally composed of a considerable proportion of emigrants from the Old Country. Latterly, native-born Canadians have predominated. In fact, on my second day with the Canadian troops I encountered nothing but Canadians, both French and English speaking, with the Americans I described the other day. The French Canadians have so far not enlisted in numbers commensurate with the population of the great French provinces. But those who are in France are enthusiastic soldiers. Their enthusiasm is largely for the cause of their French kinsmen.

It is probable that if the French side could be explained in Quebec by some of the brave French priests from the trenches French Canada's share would be more worthy. To meet them marching along a cobble-stoned road of Flanders, dressed exactly like our English soldiers, but speaking French, is one of the thousand confusing incidents of the front. Captain Papineau told me that these Canadian Frenchmen have brought back to France the old folk-songs taken away by their ancestors between two and three centuries ago. Sometimes as they pass through the French villages singing their songs the old inhabitants come out to hear lilts that had almost passed from their memory. A Parisian journalist told me that their French has intermingled with it many sea terms. The emigries of that time were largely from Brittany and its ports, and to this day they continue the sea talk of their fathers.

• • •

One of my Canadian glimpses was a little procession of shattered-looking enemy prisoners, with their crestfallen officers, all in very different mood from those with whom I conversed 12 months ago. They were not only cowed, but what I have never seen in Prussian officers before, shabby as to their clothes. It was explained to me by a Canadian who spoke German that it is the arrival of the big guns that has alarmed them. For years they had relied on big guns, and now the British and French have bigger guns. Something that had never entered into the calculations had appeared. Let me quote from some documents captured upon them. Here writes a lieutenant of the 170th Regiment:

"You are still in Champagne and no longer in the witches' cauldron on the edge of which we are sitting, always waiting. During the last few days the air has been alive with aviators, and still more so with heavy shells which have been flying over our heads. Yesterday at noon there was an intense bombardment, frightfully near us, at Beaumont, and an attack which is said to have been repulsed. The number of guns, and of the heaviest calibers, too, that the English possess is uncanny, and the amount of ammunition the fire off quite fabulous. And in addition, which is so bad, their airmen are constantly over our lines, discover our batteries so that they may be peppered, and are always attacking our captive balloons, which is the same thing as putting our eyes out. Meanwhile the sky is black with captive balloons and hostile airmen—but of that I will say nothing, it would be merely pouring water into the Rhine. Solely the English artillery, the English Flying Corps, and their balloon observation have given them success they have attained. That they have gained no more, in spite of all, is due to our German infantry. We could save several thousands of lives if only we had the English airmen and gunners. It makes one despair when one thinks of it all."

From a Bavarian:

"The war fanatics and their friends ought to go through this literal hell and feel its effects on their own bodies, and then they themselves would surely come to the decision: Peace, peace at any price, is the one and only maxim that ought to direct the Government's policy."

A Company Report, 5th Guard Grenadier Regiment:

"I urgently request that I may be relieved tomorrow night, in case no relief takes place today. The men have to lie in holes (there are no longer any dug-outs in my sector). In addition there is very brisk and well-aimed artillery and trench-mortar fire. We are so exhausted physically and mentally that with the best will (and that is not lacking) we are no longer in that physical state of readiness that is absolutely essential."

A private's letter:

"Not a day passes but the English let off their gas waves over our trenches at one place or another. People five or six miles behind the front have become unconscious from the tail of the gas clouds. Its effects are felt at even 7½ miles behind the front. One has only to look at the rifles after a gas attack to see what deadly stuff it is. They are red with rust, as if they had lain for weeks in the mud. And the effect of the continuous bombardment is indescribable.

From a man of the 11th R.I.R.:

"We entrained at Savigny, and at once knew our destination—our old 'blood bath, the Somme. We relieved the 119th on October 7 and had dreadful casualties that night. The 9th Company dwindled to 29 men; two platoons were taken prisoners, and the rest were buried, in the dug-outs. Our company has up to date lost 30 men."

From a letter written by a man in hospital:

"Our regiment was suddenly taken from Flanders and flung into the Somme district. Twelve days we stayed there and were completely smashed up. Ten days I endured that hell and came to the end of my strength."

From another:

"Yes, my dear comrade, I have been on the Somme, but can only tell you that I have been through a great deal in this war. Such a slaughter of men as there was there I have not yet experienced, for in two days our division was wiped out. I cannot help wondering that I came off with a whole skin, but there were not many of us."

From a man of the 3rd Reserve Ersatz Regiment:—

"The officers we have up to the rank of captain are mostly boys who have no idea of anything. They draw high pay and have food and drink in abundance. We, on the other hand, live miserably. We do not receive by a long way what we should. The German Government is always writing about other States, and the German Government is far worse. The German Government deceives the people in a very shameful way: one sees it now very clearly in this wholesale murder. One can hardly help being ashamed of being a German. We must turn our rifles round and destroy the whole Government. Dear Grete, if I should happen not to return, then think how I have written to you about it all, that the gang has caused us to be killed for fun and for sport. It is very different from the English. That is why they have not nearly so many losses. If only one of us shows himself, then they use up plenty of ammunition; but they work in hundreds without cover, and our guns don't fire. They are not allowed to—there is a shortage of ammunition. The newspapers write, of course, that the enemy is short of ammunition. By that they mean that we ourselves are.

"It is quite clear that Germany is losing and is getting into a terrible state. It is all right for the upper ten thousand. The canteens make a profit of two or three hundred per cent not for us of course, as they ought to do, but for the officers' club. The officers here live in great luxury. In the line the officers are in bomb-proof dug-outs. We, on the other hand, have filthy, wet, tumbledown holes. The officers and others have it in their hands to take away our food, which we ought to have but do not get. I have heard it only too often from non-commissioned officers and old soldiers that if we had better leadership we should often have been able to do something without heavy losses, but we are generally too late, or do it in the wrong way and with heavy loss. If the young officers did not swank so much and treated the men more like human beings we should be more content and more would be accomplished; but we hate our officers. We are bound to, for what miserable grub we get, while those swine live on the fat of the land!

"Here in Tenbrielen, where the airmen throw bombs and where we shall get artillery fire very shortly, there is a dug-out for the officers, but none for the men. In this wholesale murder we get to know completely how much we are under the knout."

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Expressions of misery such as these are being voiced by most of the prisoners captured anywhere between Alsace and Nieuport, but especially on the Somme and Ancre. Excursions to other theaters of the war are regarded as more or less joy rides by the Prussian and Bavarian soldiers.

The citizen armies of the British, the Dominions, and the French peoples have anchored the greater part of the real German forces in front of them, within easy reach of London and Paris. It is the German object to detach these armies of ours and scatter them in little packets all over the world, in order that we shall not kill so many Prussians and Bavarians. The Canadians, who are clear-sighted people, accustomed to big tasks, see this situation very plainly, and one leaves the magnificent Canadian Army with a feeling of content that they, at any rate, have not been recklessly dispersed, but are a compact wedge and perpetual menace to the great body of Germans immediately facing them in the dreary snowscape of North-Western France.

THE GROWING GIRL

A tall young daughter, the pride of her parents, may have grown too fast. If, with her height, she is calm, even-tempered, rosy, with bright eyes and a springing footstep, you have nothing to fear for your girl. But this rapid growth is sometimes gained at the expense of her strength. Wayward temper, a constant hunger for sweets, headaches, and a pain in the back and side after a little healthy exertion mean that instead of entering womanhood smoothly and without disturbance, as she should, she is paying already the penalty of thin blood. Watch for moods. Look, after she has climbed a hill or run upstairs, for breathlessness, a colour that comes and goes, and a heart that beats fast and painfully. These mean anæmia, and an anæmic girl will never make a healthy, blooming woman. She is bloodless. Let her have Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people—they are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also post free $1.50 the bottle, $8 for six, from Dr. Williams' medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Soon a better appetite, bright eyes, calm temper and fresher colour in cheeks and eyes will tell you that she is making new blood: and then all will be well.

FREE.—For the help of parents in caring for growing girls and for all women not quite strong useful hints will be found in "Plain Talks": send a post card for it to above address.

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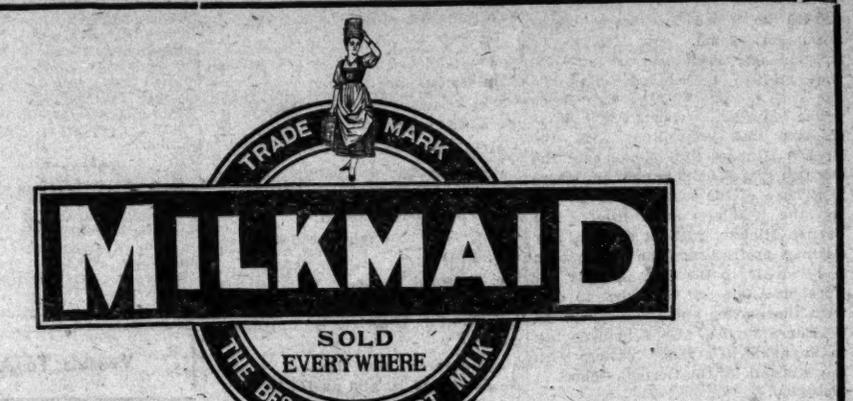

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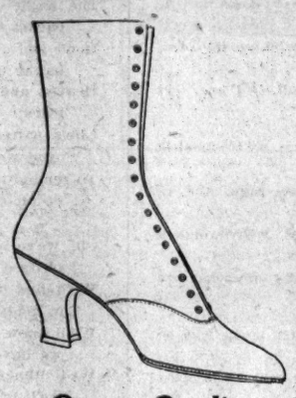

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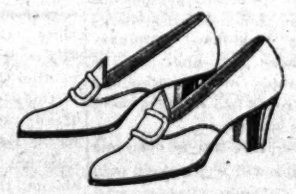

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Tan Glace Kid, round toe, medium heel as sketch. Perfect in fitting, shape and style, a most desirable boot for the present spring season. They will give you reliable wear,

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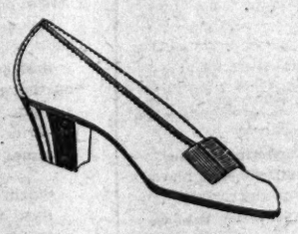

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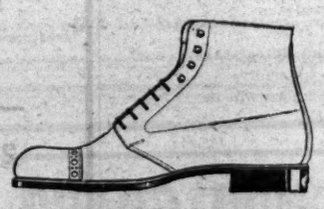

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New Spirit In French Church

THE Church of France, in the course of this war, has had the "opportunity of showing its mettle," says Georges Goyau, the famous church historian; and he adds: "It is revealing to the country the real place it occupies in the national life." Mr. Goyau was the author of the remarkable article in The Literary Digest of November 18, on the relationship between the German and French Catholics. In the Revue des Deux Mondes (Paris), he presents another lucid article on the Catholic question, this time treating of the rebirth of French Catholicism after nearly half a century of callousness on the part of the population and of persecution by the Government. Waldeck-Rousseau, the former Premier of France, in a speech before the French Senate in 1903, stated that "Catholicism survives in France, if not as a religious law faithfully observed by everybody, at least as a social statute respected by the vast majority." The French Church is indeed a moral power to be reckoned with, declares Mr. Goyau, "and when the war-tocsin had rung throughout the land, when the hour of death had been welcomed as an old dear friend, all misunderstandings of the past melted away, and now for fully twenty-eight months the Church could again place itself at the disposal of France."

Professor Goyau also relates with emotion and gratitude the patriotic sacrifice made by the Protestant churches and the synagogs of France: out of 490 pastors of the Lutheran and Reformed persuasions 180 are in the trenches; all students of the Paris Rabbinical Seminary and more than three-fifth of the officiating rabbis of the Republic left for the front; two of them were killed, one is missing.

"When, after this war is over our sister Churches will write their own martyrology, Catholic witnesses will rise to glorify their dead. The whole Catholic press rendered a well-deserved homage to Chief Rabbi Bloch of Lyons, who was mortally struck by a German bullet while he attended a dying Catholic soldier, holding the cross to his livid lips."

After these prefatory remarks the author traces, in his inimitable style, a picture of the life and activity of the Catholic Church from the unforgettable July days of 1914 to date. One-third of its priesthood followed the call of their country. The Paris diocese alone has already buried forty-five of its members. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Lyons had to enlist laymen to fill the gaps in his decimated clergy. Bishops have become again parish priests.

"Eleven young French monks, surprised by the German invasion in their convent in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, disguised themselves, walked stealthily into Belgium, and from there to France, immediately joining their barracks. Dominicans and Jesuits vie with each other in patriotic devotion. The Church, cheerfully accepting the abrogation of its time-honored immunities, with a noble gesture commanded the young priests to shoulder their rifles. 'Your parish,' explained the Cardinal-Archbishop of Reims, Monseigneur Lucon, to his priests, 'is henceforth your regiment, your trench, your ambulance. Love it as you have loved your Church. Perhaps you will be buried on the battle-field. What of it? Why should we priests not give of our blood?' Thus, the priest is no longer isolated from the people; he has become an integral part of it. The Dominican sergeants and Jesuit lieutenants have built the bridge. And who, on the other hand, would have believed, a short three years ago, that a company of French soldiers, educated in the godless school of the Republic, should, before preparing for assault, receive absolution on their knees?"

A parallel case to this kneeling company receiving absolution is the scene in the Bois d'Argonne, of March 7, 1916, when "the successive waves of a regiment, marching to the attack, bowed themselves before the representative of God, de Chabrol, chaplain of the division, whose hand, while the guns were thundering, made the sign of the redemption." This is a textual quotation from an order of the day by the commanding general.

Mr. Goyau does not forget, either, the heroic work of the nuns. At Gerbeviller, when the village was in flames and a German officer was going to give the order to burn down the Red-Cross pavilion, Sister Julia placed herself before the lieutenant and with superb courage defied him to commit the sacrilege. The Bavarian, taken aback, bowed his head and—the pavillon was saved.

Not less courageous was Sister Gabriela, of Clermont-en-Argonne. The army of the Crown Prince arrived there at the end of August, 1914. "We will take care of your wounded," she said, "if you save the town." It was promised. The promise, however, was not kept. The nun stepped before the colonel: "Well, I see the world of a German officer can not be relied upon." The town was saved and twenty-five French wounded prisoners owed their lives to the plucky sister, who, in April, 1916, received the war-medal, "the major making his little congratulatory speech while I was completing the bandage of my poor poilu whose head was resting on my lap," Professor Goyau quoting verbatim the report of the decorated nun.

Fifty-nine priests and seminarists of the Paris diocese received their crosses under similar condition; the natural love of the soil and the love of the Church, combined, produce heroic souls of a peculiarly noble blending. The olden days when bishops were the supreme lords of towns and counties were revived, if only for a short time, at some places, such as Meaux, shortly before the battle on the Marne. On September 3, 1914, the armies of von Kluck were expected any moment, and the civil authorities fled. Bishop Marbeaux took possession of the City Hall and with a rare skill organised the various municipal services. Generals Joffe and Gallieni had stopped the triumphal onslaught of the German troops. September 9, the civil authorities returned to Meaux and Mayor Marbeaux gave in his resignation. Similar was the situation in Soissons and Chalons-sur-Marne; the cathedrals again became civic centers.

"But our priests, in the midst of the brutal butchery, are not unmindful of the Savior's advice to love even our enemies—above all, if the latter are in great stress themselves. Thus Rev. Landrieux, of the Cathedral of Reims, while the church was burning, saved from its ruins at the risk of his life a group of wounded German soldiers. The enraged population was going to lynch them. 'You will have to kill me first,' said the courageous priest.

"Words fail to describe as they deserve the deeds of Bishop Lobbedeye, of Arras, and his clergy. The tradition of the catacombs revived; a cellar was transformed into a church, and here the bishop read his mass. The priests threw off their soutanes to become police and firemen, moving-men, and grave-diggers. One of them, de Bonnieres, of noble birth, went every morning, braving the bullets which whistled about his ears, into the suburbs begging the soldiers for the left-overs from their meals to distribute these pittances among the starving poor of Arras.

"Thus, before the enemy the old union of church and state had been effected. The same population, the same Government, which before the war had adopted the slogan, 'The priest's place is the church,' requested the co-operation of the clergy. And the Church obeyed the call. Everything was forgotten. 'Who cares now,' exclaimed Cardinal Savin, 'for the religious misunderstandings, political quarrels, and personal rivalries of the past! France first! United by the common danger, we learned to know and respect one the other, and after the war we will solve the grave problems which had separated us before the war. Our victory will be our main ally in this future work of pacification.' . . . . . .

"Forever memorable will remain that great religious manifestation at Paris during the Battle of the Marne week, in honor of St. Genevieve, the patron of the French capital. She and Joan of Arc became again the divine protectors of France. The people of Paris fell on their knees on the famous heights of Montmartre, the mountain of the saint-martyrs of the past, a place historical in the annals of France. Even the skeptics thanked the Church for its resuscitation of the religious spirit. France again remembered that she had once been 'the eldest daughter of the Church.' . . . . .

"Not later than November 9 last, none less than our grand old man, Alexandre Ribot, Secretary of the Treasury, spontaneously declared in the French parliament that the French clergy, poor as it is, has laid its savings on the national altar in the shape of generous subscriptions to the various war-loans. This war, cruel as it is, has at least achieved this: it made of France one large united family, a real Union Sacree, and the priest is anxious to seal this civic concord through the harmony of souls."

Blood-Red War Verse By The Kipling Of The North

Robert W. Service, Famous Author of 'Spell of the Yukon,' Becomes the Latter-Day Minstrel of Tommy Atkins

SOME years ago every one in America who reads poetry waxed enthusiastic over "The Songs of a Sourdough" and other virile verses of a young Canadian ex-bank clerk and Yukon adventurer, Robert W. Service. His splendid poems, full of fire and the dare-devilry of the wild Northwest, when published in book form brought him fame as the "Kipling of the North." When the war broke out Service went to the front as a Red Cross man. His work has been with the Canadian contingent of the British army in Flanders. Between times he has written a new volume of verse, "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man," just published by Barse & Hopkins, New York, and dedicated to the memory of his brother, Lieut. Albert Service, Canadian Infantry, who was killed in action in France last August. Herein "Bob" Service has written his name indelibly on the hearts of the English speaking world. Read "Bill the Bomber" or the other verses here, chosen because of their brevity, and recognize a true genius of these epic times, a poet whose verse swings as a pendulum 'twixt smile and tear. His "sheaf of war-won verse" holds some heroic soldier songs that red-blooded men will cherish for all time.

The Revelation

THE same old sprint in the morning, boys, to the same old din and smut;
Chained all day to the same old desk, down in the same old rut;
Posting the same old greasy books, catching the same old train;
Oh, how will I manage to stick it all, if I ever get back again?

We've bidden goodby to life in a cage, we're finished with pushing a pen;
They're pumping us full of bellicose rage, they're showing us how to be men.
We're only beginning to find ourselves; we're wonders of brawn and thew;
But when we go back to our Cissy jobs, oh, what are we going to do?

For shoulders curved with the counter stoop will be carried erect and square,
And faces white from the office light will be bronzed by the open air;
And we'll walk with the stride of a new-born pride, with a new-found joy in our eyes,
Scornful men who have diced with death under the naked skies.

And when we get back to the dreary grind, and the bald-headed boss's call,
Don't you think that the dingy window-blind, and the dingier office wall,
Will suddenly melt to a vision of space, of violent, flame scarred night?
Then . . . oh, the joy of the danger-thrill, and oh, the roar of the fight!

Don't you think as we peddle a card of pins the counter will fade away,
And again we'll be seeing the sand-bag rims, and the barb-wire's misty gray?
As a flat voice asks for a pound of tea, don't you fancy we'll hear instead,
The night-wind moan and the soothing drone of the packet that's overhead?
Don't you guess that the things we're seeing now will haunt us through all the years;
Heaven and hell rolled into one, glory and blood and tears;
Life's pattern picked with a scarlet thread, where once we wove with a gray
To remind us all how we played our part in the shock of an epic day?

Oh, we're booked for the Great Adventure now we're pledged to the Real Romance;
We'll find ourselves or we'll lose ourselves somewhere in giddy old France;
We'll know the zest of the fighter's life; the best that we have we'll give;
We'll hunger and thirst; we'll die . . . but first—we'll live; by the gods, we'll live!

We'll breathe free air and we'll bivouac under the starry sky;
We'll march with men and we'll fight with men, and we'll see men laugh and die;
We'll know such joy as we never dreamed; we'll fathom the deeps of pain:
But the hardest bit of it all will be—when we come back home again.

For some of us smirk in a chiffon shop, and some of us teach in a school;
Some of us help with the seat of our pants to polish an office stool;
The merits of somebody's soap or jam some of us seek to explain,
But all of us wonder what we'll do when we have to go back again.

A Song of the Sandbags

NO, Bill, I'm not a-spooning out no patriotic tosh
(The cove be'ind the sandbags ain't a death-or-glory cuss).
And though I strafes 'em good and 'ard I doesn't 'ate the Boche,
I guess they're mostly decent, just the same as most of us.
I guess they loves their 'omes and kids as much as you or me;
And just the same as you or me they'd rather shake than fight;
And if we'd 'appened to be born at Berlin-on-the-Spree,
We'd be out there with 'Ans and Fritz, dead sure that we was right.

A-standin' up to the sandbags
It's funny the thoughts wot come;
Starin' into the darkness,
'Eearin' the bullets 'um;
(Zing! Zip! Ping! Rip!
'Ark' ow the bullets 'um!)
A-leanin' against the sandbags
Wiv me rifle under me ear,
Oh, I've 'ad more thoughts on a sentry-go
Than I used to 'ave in a year.

I wonder, Bill, if 'Ans and Fritz is wonderin' like me
Wot's at the bottom of it all? Wot all the slaughter's for?
'E thinks 'e's right (of course 'e ain't) but this we both agree,
If them as made it 'ad to fight there wouldn't be no war.
If them as lies in feather beds while be kips in the mud;
If them as makes their fortoons while we fights for 'em like 'ell;
If them as slings their pot of ink just 'ad to sling their blood:
By Crust! I'm thinkin' there'ud be another tale to tell.

Shiverin' up to the sandbags,
With a hicicle 'stead of a spine,
Don't it seem funny the things you think
'Ere in the firin' line:
(Whee! Whut! Ziz! Zut!
Lord! 'Ow the bullets whine!)
Hunkerin' down when a star-shell
Cracks in a sputter of light,
You can jaw to yer soul by the sandbags
Most any old time o' night.

They talks o' England's glory and a-'oldin' of our trade,
Of Empire and 'igh destiny until we're fair flim-flammed;
But if it's for the likes o' that that bloody war is made
Then wot I say is: Empire and 'igh destiny be damned!
There's only one good cause, Bill, for poor blokes like us to fight:
That's self-defence, for 'earth and 'ome, and them that bears our name;
And that's wot I'm a-doin' by the sandbags 'ere to-night. . . .
But Fritz out there will tell you 'e's a-doin' of the same.

Starin' over the sandbags,
Sick of the 'ole damn thing;
Firin' to keep meself awake,
'Earin' the bullets sing.
(Hiss! Twang! Tsing! Pang!
Saucy the bullets sing.)
Dreamin' 'ere by the sandbags
Of a day when war will cease,
When 'Ans and Fritz and Bill and me
Will clink our mugs in fraternity,
And the Brotherhood of Labor will be
The Brotherhood of Peace.

Bill The Bomber

THE poppies gleamed like bloody pools through cotton-woolly mist;
The Captain kept a-lookin' at the watch upon his wrist;
And there we smoked and squatted, as we watched the shrapnel flame;
'Twas wonnerful, I'm tellin' you, how fast them bullets came.
'Twas weary work the waiting, though; I tried to sleep a wink,
For waitin' means a-thinkin', and it doesn't do to think.
So I closed my eyes a little, and I had a nicish dream
Of a-standin' by a dresser with a dish of Devon cream;
But I hadn't time to sample it, for suddenlike I woke;
"Come on, me lads!" the Captain says, 'n I climbed out through the smoke.

WE spread out in the open; it was like a bath of lead;
But the boys they cheered and hollered fit to raise the bloody dead,
Till a beastly bullet copped 'em, then they lay without a sound,
And it's odd—we didn't seem to heed them corpses on the ground.
And I kept on thinkin', thinkin', as the bullets faster flew,
How they picks the werry best men, and they lets the rotters through;
So indiscriminatin'-like, they spares a man of sin,
And a rare lad wots a husband and a father gets done in.
And while havin' these reflections and advancin' on the run,
A bullet biffs me shoulder, and says I: "That's number one."

WELL, it downed me for a jiffy, but I didn't lose me calm,
For I knew that I was needed: I'm a bomber, so I am.
I 'ad lost me cap and rifle, but I "carried on" because
I 'ad me bunch o' bombs and knew that they was needed, so they was.
We didn't 'ave no singin' now, nor many men to cheer;
Maybe the shrapnel drowned 'em, crashin' out so werry near;
And the Maxims got us sideways, and the bullets faster flew,
And I copped one on me flipper, and says I: "That's number two."
I was pleased it was the left one, for I 'ad me bombs, ye see,
And 'twas 'ard if they'd be wasted like, and all along 'o me.
And I'd lost me 'at and rifle—but I told you that before,
So I packed me mit inside me coat and "carried on" once more.
But the rumpus it was wicked, and the men were scarcer yet,

(Continued on Page 9)

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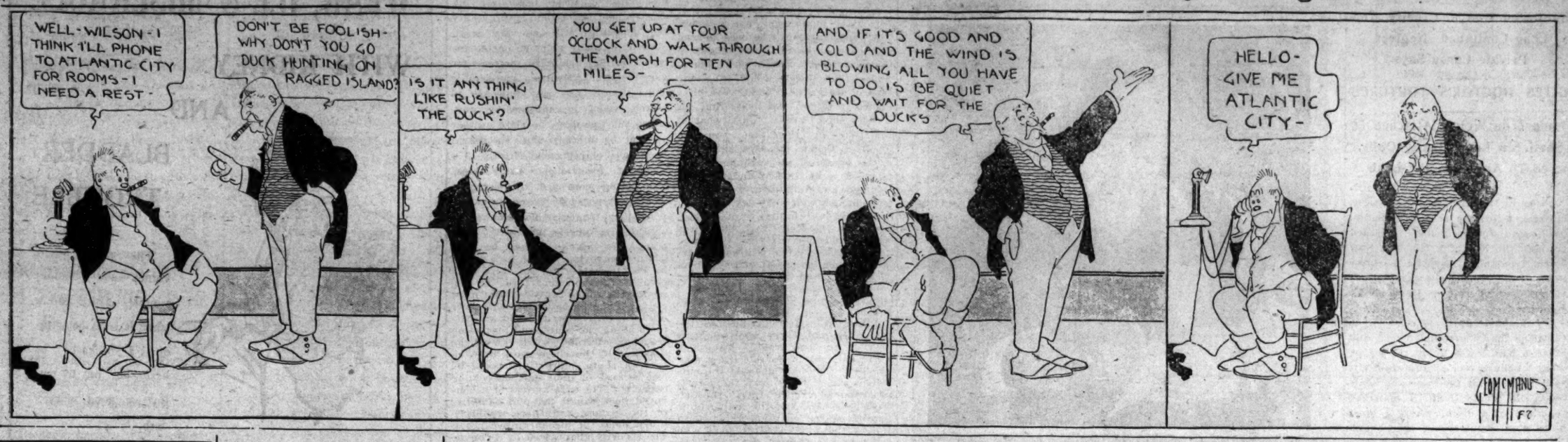
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


WELL-WILSON-I THINK I'LL PHONE TO ATLANTIC CITY FOR ROOMS-I NEED A REST-
DON'T BE FOOLISH-WHY DON'T YOU GO DUCK HUNTING ON RAGGED ISLAND?
IS IT ANYTHING LIKE RUSHIN' THE DUCK?
YOU GET UP AT FOUR O'CLOCK AND WALK THROUGH THE MARSH FOR TEN MILES-
AND IF IT'S GOOD AND COLD AND THE WIND IS BLOWING ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS BE QUIET AND WAIT FOR THE DUCKS
HELLO-GIVE ME ATLANTIC CITY-
GEO MCMANUS

An Oriental Room

London, England—When living in North America, the writer noticed that a love of beautiful oriental embroideries, furniture, prints and so on, was plainly manifested. A common mistake, however, is to try to blend oriental things with European or American ones. For many years the writer made this mistake, the result being that Japanese things looked almost tawdry, and Chinese things ill at ease. Now a room has been evolved in which all the souvenirs collected in the Far East have been placed, with the happiest results. It does not claim to be a stereotyped "Chinese room," nor was it at all costly, yet all who visit it declare that it is delightful, and even those who have hitherto not admired oriental art seem to be charmed with it.

To describe it briefly: The walls, to a height of nine feet, have a plain Japanese grasscloth paper of cryptomeria gray; above that, is a gray molding, or picture rail, to break the line, and then comes about four feet of paper, similar in tone but with a really Japanese design of shadowy cryptomeria, or fir boughs and cones, in irregular trails all over it. Creamy net curtains drape the windows, and over them hang curtains of black oriental satin with a beautiful border, two feet wide, of Chinese red, heavily embroidered with old Chinese figures, landscapes, birds and flowers. The pelmet is black, with similar designs applied in horizontal strips of irregular shapes.

The pictures are ancient ricepaper, or other prints, framed in black carved wood of simple "key pattern" design. An ornate Japanese gold and black lacquer cabinet decorates one side of the room, its only ornaments being some carved ivories, Satsuma of the best type, a group of crystal to reflect the light, and a few other Japanese objects. In an alcove hangs a royal blue Chinese robe, split up the sde seams for length, a riot of gold dragons and flowers all blended by time.

In a corner, near a greenhouse full of yellow and bronze chrysanthemums or other suitable flowering plants, is a Chinese Chippendale twofold mirror, a veritable triumph of European imitativeness. The frame is heavily carved bamboo trees, supporting a pagoda-like top on which fatuous dolphins repose, with a raw of carved wood bells all round the "roof." From the dome of this Chinese pagoda hangs a lovely Chinese lantern of carved blackwood, with endless red silk tassels hanging therefrom, reflected in both mirrors. Underneath stands an antique carved and inlaid table with half a dozen really old Chinese bronze incense burners or vases grouped upon it, reflected in the mirrors above. Two black singer jars, containing freshly gathered fir boughs with cones on them generally complete the table, but any flower; whose colors blend well with Chinese things may be used quite satisfactorily. Both doors in the room are furnished with black handles and finger-plates, inlaid with mother o' pearl carved pieces. All the woodwork is dull gray, the same tone as the walls. The rug is in Chinese tones of red adn gray, with black points. A simple dark mahogany Chippendale desk, which is comfortable and yet does not clash, completes the furniture. All the china and lamps are pure Chinese or Japanese, as are the shades for the electric lights. The bookcases are ebony, inlaid with tulip wood, old English but giving a purely Chinese effect in such a setting.

Blood-Red War Verse By The Kipling Of The North

(Continued from Page 8)

And I felt me ginger goin', but me jaws I kindo set,
And we passed the Boche first trenches, which was 'capin' 'igh with dead,
And we started for their second, which was fifty feet ahead;
When something like a 'ammer smashed me savage on the knee,
And down I came all muck and blood: Says I: "That's number three."

SO there I lay all 'elpless like, and bloody sick at that,
And worryin' like anythink, because I'd lost me 'at;
And thinkin' of me missis, and the partin' words she said;
"If you gets killed, write quick, ol' man, and tell me as you're dead."
And lookin' at me bunch o' bombs—that was the 'ardest blow,
To think I'd never 'ave the chance to 'url them at the foe.
And there was all our boys in front, a-fightin' there like mad,
And me as could 'ave 'elped 'em wiv the lovely bombs I 'ad.
And so I cussed and cussed, and then I struggled back again,
Into that bit of battered trench, packed solid with its slain.

NOW as I lay a-lyin' there and blastin' of me lot,
And wishin' I could just dispose of all them bombs I'd got,
I sees within the doorway of a shy, retirin' dugout,
Six Boches all a-grinnin', and their Captain stuck 'is mug out;
And they 'ad a nice machine gun, and I twigged what they was at;
And they fixed it on a tripod, and I watched 'em like a cat;
And they got it in position, and they seemed so werry glad,
Like they'd got us in a death-trap, which, condemn their souls! they 'ad.
For there our boys was fighting' fifty yards in front, and 'ere
This lousy bunch of Bosches they 'ad got us in the rear.

OH, it set me blood a-boilin' and I quite forgot me pain,
So I started crawlin', crawlin' over all them mounds of slain;
And them barstards was so busy like they 'ad no eyes for me,
And me bleedin' leg was draggin', but me right arm it was free. . . .
And now they 'ave it all in shape, and swingin' sweet and clear;
And now they're all excited like, but—I am drawin' near;
And now they 'ave it loaded up, and now they're takin' aim. . . .
Rat-tat-tat-tat! Oh, here, says I, is where I join the game.
And my right arm it goes swingin' and a bomb it goes a-slingin',
And that "typewriter" goes wingin' in a thunderbolt of flame.
Then these Boches, wot was left of 'em, they tumbled down their 'ole,
And up I climbed a mound of dead, and down on them I stole.
And, oh, that blessed moment when I heard their frightened yell,
And I laughed down in that dug-out, ere I bombed their souls to hell.
And now I'm in the hospital, surprised that I'm alive,
We started out a thousand men, we came back thirty-five.
And I'm minus of a trotter, but I'm most amazin' gay
For me bombs they wasn't wasted, though, you might say, "thrown away."

The Manicure Lady

By William F. Kirk

"When we have our home in the country," said the Manicure Lady, "we are going to keep a stable of horses and I am going to learn to ride."

"What for?" asked the Head Barber.

"Oh, it's grand exercise," said the Manicure Lady, "and besides, I was reading a lovely novel the other night and it told how Evelyn Earwig won her husband while they was hunting foxes. He proposed to her after they had ran the fox to bay, or wherever they run them, and he had the skin of that there fox made into furs for her. Wasn't that romantic, George?"

"He got her furs kind of reasonable that way, I suppose," said the grasping George. "The fox furs I bought for my old lady set me back seventy dollars."

"Thank goodness this gent didn't think of the expense," said the Manicure Lady. "He could have bought her silver fox or sable or mink just as easy, but he thought how romantic them furs would be under them circumstances. Honest to goodness, George, romance is getting so scarce that us girls has to read about it in books if we run across any of it at all. Imagine a gent that comes in here thinking of getting his wife that kind of a present!"

"I suppose the fellows that comes in here knows more about betting on horses than riding them," said the Head Barber. "You gotta remember that this is a big city, kiddo, and a man that's in love here can't jump on a horse and run down a fox to get furs for his financee."

"A gent that's in love here in this town is too selfish to think of any of the little things," declared the Manicure Lady. "That's why I like to read the old romances, stories of the days when true love was true love and when gents was knights."

"There ain't no knights any more," said the Head Barber. "That tin armor they used to wear would look like a sieve after a true knight bumped into a gang of gunmen. You gotta remember that this is the twentieth century, kid, and that killing now is all done wholesale.

"I'm glad there ain't any more knights, too. A barber would have a swell chance to win a wife if he had to compete with heroes like Richard the Fine Hearted or whatever they called him. The business men feel safer leaving their wives at home than they used to when knights came galloping up on white horses."

"Still," sighed the Manicure Lady, "them was the brave old days. Now all you hear is the high cost of living, the egg trust and the baseball players' strike. Everything is money now, George, and brave hearts wouldn't stand no show."

"I guess men is just as brave now as they ever was," said George. "You don't see many old maids around."

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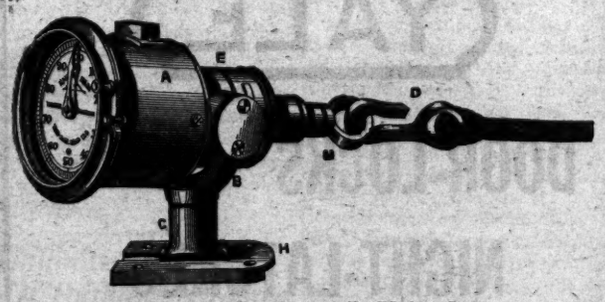

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WOUNDED PRISONER ACCUSES GERMANS

Subjected Him to Cruelty And Long-Continued Neglect, Private Cardy Says

CITES DOCTOR'S TORTURES

Jumped on Weight Attached To Shattered Leg; Finally Obliged To Amputate the Limb

From L. D. Cardy of Port Arthur, Ontario, a private in the Canadian over-seas forces, now crippled through the loss of a leg, The New York Times has received a statement of his experiences as a wounded prisoner of war in Germany as follows:

On Sunday, April 25, 1915, the Germans had surrounded us, and about 6 p.m. I was hit in the leg by what I believe was a "dum-dum." It split when it hit the bone and shattered the whole thigh. I managed to crawl to a ditch, where I must have slept about twenty-four hours.

On Tuesday about noon two Germans picked me up and laid me on the side of the ditch. There was running water in that ditch, so you can guess I was stiff with the cold. Toward dusk I was laid on a canvas, slung on a pole, and carried back of the lines to a dressing station. Here a splint was fixed to my leg and strapped to a stretcher. Then the British started to shell, and one shell hit the side of the building.

I was then carried over two or three lines of trenches and wire entanglements (there appeared to be no paths through) to a distributing center, where, after a long wait till the morning, I was put on a train and sent to Ledgeham in Belgium, arriving there about midnight Wednesday, the 28th.

During all this time I had had nothing to eat, that is from Sunday until Thursday. The next morning the doctor and a student set the bone and put on a proper splint, but did not clean and dress the wound except to put a piece of cotton wool on to absorb the drainage. On the following day two officers visited me and questioned me as to the strength and positions of the Canadians. I guess Sam Hughes wished in his dreams for an army as big as I told those Germans he had.

I was about three or four days after that before I had a new dressing on my leg, them it was merely to change the cotton. A change of cotton every few days was all the doctoring I had for six weeks.

Grudged Him One Good Meal

Just a little incident to show the difference in nature of the Saxons and Prussians. At one noon meal the Sister was going to give me meat to eat. Two Prussians who were in that ward thought I should not have it. A Saxon who had been a waiter in hotels in England was in the next bed to me. He sided with me and talked down those Prussians; so I got one good meal. But two days after I was shifted to another hospital.

A young doctor was in charge of this hospital, and he tried to heal my wound though he wasn't very gentle when he had me on the table. Three pieces of bullet were taken out of my leg. While in this hospital I saw some of the gentlemanly acts the Germans keep specially for Belgium women.

After two weeks in this hospital I was taken back to the hospital I was in before, cased in plaster of paris from the waist down, and taken in an ambulance to Isegham for shipment to Germany. This was on June 21. I thought my troubles were over then. It was a false hope, though.

In the hospital where I was taken were about twenty English soldiers. It seemed almost homelike to get with a bunch I could talk with. But with every sweet there is sure to be a bitter, and it was so here. In charge of this ward was a German half caste doctor. Cruelty was an art with him; five or six fellows died under his treatment. We envied those fellows their luck at that time, which will show you the unhappy state we lived in.

A little of what life was like under that fellow: The plaster was taken off me soon after I got to this place. That is not a pleasant sensation when a smashed leg is inside it. Then this "beast" got a pair of wire cutters (that is what they looked like), jabbed them into my leg and cut several lumps of bone out; not only once but several times a week. I was not the only fellow who suffered his; I watched this half-caste while he cut six pieces out of a fellow at one operation, and one of the pieces was as big as two of my fingers. The fellow brought it back with him for a souvenir.

Tortured by Half-Caste Doctor

Having so much bone taken from the leg caused it to shrink, so a weight was suspended from the leg, over a pulley on the bottom of the bed. Three or four of us were fixed this way, and several times I was pulled over the foot of the bed by this "being" jumping on the weight. I have had as many as five bricks soaked with water hanging to my leg at one time. One morning when the orderlies carried me to the stretcher the half-caste was smiling so I thought I'd never seen him look as happy.

"Have you pains?" he asked; I said, "No."

"Then I will not give you pains," he answered.

A needle-pointed springe was the first instrument he used, trying to get matter from my leg. Things could not have been right, I guess, for one fellow masked me and others held my arms and leg while he slit my leg with a knife. The cut was six or eight inches long and down to the bone. No pretense was made to put me to sleep. In fact, I can only recollect two occasions when he drugged a man before operating.

About a week after this the hospital was visited by an officer who must have held a high rank, to judge by the gold braid he wore. One of the sisters in the ward spoke to him about us. The bandages were taken off a few "cases" for him to see and the half-caste got fired out. I got in wrong for laughing at him.

Four of us were sent away to be "X-rayed," and a few days afterward I was carried into the operating room, where the big officer showed me the photoplate of my leg. He said, "Your leg must come off or you will die." Can you imagine what your thoughts would be if you were told to take your choice?

My leg was taken off next day, July 10, and for about a week I did not want to live, but I was looked after very well and began to pull around. It was three weeks or so after the operation that the nursing staff of the hospital was changed. The sister who looked after the row of beds I was in was a young girl who could speak excellent English. She was exceedingly good to the three of us who were still in hospital, (the others had been sent to the prison camp in Germany) I asked this sister one day why she treated us so well. She said she had two brothers (officers) fighting, and perhaps they might get wounded and captured as we were; then she would like to think that they were being treated as she tried to treat us. That girl certain treated us the best way possible for any one to have done.

On October 1, I was sent to Germany to the prison hospital at Limourg. (Lahn,) near Frankfurt. It was an awful journey, and finished up with a ride from the station to the camp in furniture removal vans, we lying on straw on the floor.

Where Casement Operated

This camp was the one where Roger Casement tried to form his "Irish Brigade." There were about 3,000 Irish soldiers interned there, but they had not much love for him. I was not there at the time he was there, but I was told of him and what he did, or rather tried to do. During the Winter of 1914 (these fellows were captured during the retreat from Mons) these soldiers were kept in fields, with no shelter from rain and without blankets. The food given them was barely sufficient to keep them alive.

In the Spring Casement visited the camp, (huts had been built then) but not getting the attention he expected, starvation was tried again. Then the fellows tried to handle him but the guards intervened. Altogether he got fifty-two recruits, if I remember right, and these were fellows of the kind who are generally classed "no good." Still, it must be remembered that starvation is a hard thing to fight against.

During the two months I was at Limburg there was never a day that I can say my hunger was satisfied. The Canadian Red Cross used to send two loaves of bread to our fellows in Germany every two weeks. Sometimes this bread would be a long time on its journey; eight weeks I've known it to be; the usual time for it was three weeks. Just what it was like by this time you can imagine. Believe me, I've laid in bed in the middle of the night and eaten as much as half a loaf and then put the rest away for fear I would be more hungry still next day.

A parcel of clothing came to me, too, from the Red Cross, but I was to be exchanged at that time and gave it to the other fellows. There were six or eight Canadian soldiers at Limburg, and they fed me all they could. I surely needed feeding; I was not strong enough to sit up in bed.

Prisoners in Germany need all the sympathy and every comfort it is possible to send them. They live about the most miserable life a man can live. The only news of the outside world and the way the war is progressing reaches them through fresh prisoners, and the man who is fighting knows less about the general run of the war than the man who can read the paper.

I shall never forget the reception we all got at Rosendale, the first Dutch town we arrived at on the exchange route. It was like a glimpse of heaven after such treatment as we were used to Seventy odd of us were exchanged. We were about the sorriest looking bunch that ever gathered together. We all had either legs, arms or eyes missing, or else were paralyzed or consumptives.

On Dec. 1 I left Limburg and arrived in London Dec. 7, 1915, to end some of the worst troubles that ever a fellow passed through.

If any ladies of the Red Cross read this, I would like them to know that the fellows in Germany greatly appreciate all that the ladies do to help them. I offer my gratitude for the many kindnesses they showed me.

Private L. D. Cardy,
Eighth Battalion.
Port Arthur, Ontario.

Once Enemy, Now Friend

SEÑOR POLO DE BERNABE.

Washington, February 15.—The man who will represent the United States in Germany during the delicate situation which has arisen over the submarine crisis is the Spanish Ambassador Polo de Bernabe, who, during the Spanish-American War, was handed his passports as Spanish Ambassador at Washington.

Today the man who the United States once requested to leave the country is entrusted with the diplomatic affairs of the nation. Thus does fate play pranks. Senor de Bernabe was dismissed from the United States under usual war conditions and not for any personal utterances. Washington feels that the business of the United States is in capable hands.

GERMANS SCOFF AT IDEA OF U.S. NAVAL CONVOYS

Von Hofe Thinks Plan Would Cause Delay and Not Insure Freighters

Berlin, February 18.—President Wilson's reported plain of convoying small fleets of freight steamers through the war zone, which plan the French and English newspapers recommended their Governments to follow arouses some interest here. Retired Admiral Kalau von Hofe, discussing the subject made the following statement today:

"If convoying means the accompaniment of hostile or neutral fleets of freight steamers by sufficiently strong naval forces on their passage through the war zone, there certainly in a possibility of these fleets arriving safe at their destination, but in reality the difficulties will be very great. Massing so many ships on one course would rather facilitate matters for our U-boats. Neutral merchantile ships usually are not subjected to search when accompanied by warships, but they have no right on that account to interfere with the naval operations of belligerents to break a blockade. Neutral mercantile ships, even when convoyed by warships, must be prepared for the consequences when they, too, enter blockaded ports.

"From a purely nautical standpoint, too much cannot be said against convoying. Much time would be lost in gathering the ships at a point of common departure. On the voyage the whole convoyed fleet must reduce its speed to that of the slowest boat, otherwise it would be scattered along the route, and protection would be afforded to but few of the vessels. If the ships must take on coal en route, more time would be lost because of their unequal coaling capacity. The safe arrival of a convoyed fleet would tax port facilities to the utmost and there would be much delay in discharging cargoes. The security guaranteed by a convoy is often out-weighed by the impossibility of utilising to the full extent the carrying capacity of the quickest steamships, which are compelled to regard the safety of the slower ones. This may prove a deceiving factor, considering the dearth of tonnage, and may already have influenced British shipowners, for their clamor for convoys seems to have been silenced lately, while there is a louder demand for stronger armament.

"I greatly doubt if the British Government is in a position to supply a sufficient number of guns of the caliber required to arm its merchantmen. There will always be the possibility of some especially valuable ship being conveyed by warships and surrounded by numerous patrol boats, for instance troop transports or ships carrying large quantities of gold, and these may pass through the dangerous zone without being attacked by U-boats. But I think single ships have more chance of slipping through in propitious circumstances. There need be no fear that convoys will seriously interfere with our U-boat operations."

The departure from New York of two American steamers, the Orleans and the Rochester, for Bordeaux has caused little comment in the newspapers here. The Lokalanzeiger prints the news under the headline, "A Frivolous Attempt."

Much surprise and indignation is caused among the public here by reports telegraphed from New York via The Hague that the passion for gambling in America should be permitted to seize upon so serious a matter as the life or death of their own compatriots, when, as is well known here, betting on horse races is prohibited by law.

WEAK, ILL & MISERABLE

WITH KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE

The person with kidney and bladder trouble hardly knows what it is to be without a backache or headache, or to enjoy a good night's sleep.

They cannot stoop, they cannot walk far, the least exertion brings on a heavy, dragging pain in the loins and sides.

Their appetite is poor, their eyes are dull and puffy, the ankles and limbs swell. They have sharp attacks of neuralgia and rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints. How they drag through the day they never know. Little wonder they find themselves growing depressed, nervous and impatient.

Kidney and bladder troubles are indeed hard to bear. They make life a misery, and endanger the health of the whole system, for when the kidneys are ill they cannot filter the kidney poisons out of the blood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney and bladder medicine, for men as well as women. They heal the kidneys and gently help them to take out the urinary poisons which make so many men and women weak, ill and miserable.

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SCARCITY AND PRIVATION UNAVOIDABLE—BATOCKI

Long and Severe Winter Is Playing Havoc With Germany's New Crops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—The long and severe winter in Germany threatens serious injury to the new crops. Count Batocki, the Food Dictator, has informed the Essen Miners Union that, owing to the deficient harvest and further damage occasioned by frost, scarcity and privation are unavoidable.

Nationalists Declare A Truce While Home Rule Is Considered

Expect Reduction of Area For Exclusion and Local Option for Counties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—An historic scene occurred in the House of Commons, yesterday, when Mr. A. Bonar Law made the unexpected statement that another attempt would be made to settle the Home Rule question. Loud cheers rang from all the benches when he declared that the Government had decided, despite the risk of failure, that it was worth while, on its own responsibility, to make another attempt to reach a settlement. The whole tone of the debate was one of conciliation.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Nationalist Party, was absent, but it is known that, as a result of the Government's decision, the Nationalist leaders will abstain from their obstructionist tactics, pending the Government's action.

A striking change in front of the Ulster Party was revealed in a speech made by Mr. Ronald McNeill, who, while upholding the justice of Ulster's view, expressed a desire for an amicable settlement. It was noticed that Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson sat together and conversed at length prior to the statement made by the former.

Speculation is rife concerning the intentions of the Government, of which nothing has transpired, but the opinion is expressed that the best hopes for a settlement will be the reduction of the proposed area to be excluded from Home Rule, with a proviso that any county may vote itself out of the act for a term of years. It is also expected that there will be some symbol of the integrity of Ireland to meet the claim of the Nationalists for a United Ireland.

The question of the participation of the representatives of the Dominions in the negotiations aroused very great interest and it is pointed out that all the Dominion Home Rule Acts were the result of settlement by consent.

'Unlimited,' Instead Of 'Ruthless,' Ordered

German Papers Also Told to Be Outwardly Friendly Towards America

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—A confidential circular issued by the General Commanding at Muenster, in Westphalia, has been published. He dictates to the newspapers how they are to discuss submarine warfare and editors were told: "The determined approval of the entire people must ring out in the press."

The circular recommends the use of the word "unlimited" instead of "ruthless" to describe German submarine warfare and urges an outward form of friendliness towards America.

DECORATE HOLTZENDORFF

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 22.—The Kaiser has conferred the Order pour le Merite on Admiral von Holtzendorff, Chief of the Admiralty Staff, in recognition of his services as "a Naval Counsellor."

GERMAN MINE-LAYER

Tokio, March 23.—It is reported that an armed German steamer has entered the China Sea and the steamer is an old type of 4,000 tons with 347 crew on board of which 80 are Chinese coolies. Of the 75 mines which she carried it is said 25 have been laid already and she still carries 50 mines to be laid down.—*Shanghai Nichi-Nichi Shimbun.*

STRINGENT SPY BILL IS PASSED IN AMERICA

President Given Power to Enforce American Neutrality By Vote of Senate

Washington, February 20.—The administration espionage bill, providing severe penalties for spying on matters of national defense and punishing conspiracies to violate American neutrality, was passed today by the Senate by a vote of sixty to ten.

The bill takes in fourteen separate measures suggested by the Department of Justice and was put through virtually unchanged, despite the opposition of several Senators who declared its terms so stringent as to imperil American liberty of speech and of the press. It has not passed the House.

The spy section is far reaching in character, making it a crime, punishable with two years' imprisonment or $10,000 fine to approach or enter any place connected with the national defense to unlawfully obtain information or to make photographs, blueprints, plans, etc., of things connected with such defense or to dispose of a code or signal book or model or anything else of national defense value. Where these things are done for a foreign government in time of peace, "whether recognised or unrecognised," by the United States, the penalty is increased to twenty years' imprisonment and in time of war to life.

Any person who in war time, with the intent that it shall be communicated to the enemy, shall collect, record, publish or communicate or attempt to elicit any information with respect to the movement, numbers, etc., of the armed forces of the United States or its war materials or its plans of military or naval operations, "or any other information relating to the public defense, or calculated to be" shall be punished with death or by a fine and not more than thirty years' imprisonment. This penalty is reduced to three years' imprisonment where there is no intent that the information be communicated to an enemy, bu where it might be useful to such enemy.

The President is given arbitrary power to designate other things and places in addition to those specifically named which shall be included in the term national defense.

At The Theaters

Apollo Theater

It will be good news to very many people—admirers of the beauteous Pearl White and the whimsical Creighton Hale—that "The Iron Claw" is to be screened once more, commencing tomorrow night, when episodes 15 and 16 will be shown, entitled "The Double Resurrection" and "The Unmasking of Davy." There will be no further delay in concluding this fascinating serial, for all the remaining episodes have now arrived. The balance of the program will include the usual British, French and American Gazettes, and two highly amusing comedies.

At the matinee this afternoon, that wonderful film "The Closing Net" will be screened. The principal feature at the show tonight will be a Pathe three-part Film d'Art, entitled "The Invader." This deals with incidents of the present war, and is of a very exciting character. There are besides, the Gazettes and two very funny comedies, in one of which M. Prince takes the leading role.

Victoria Theater

If you wish to be thrilled, you should visit the Victoria Theater and see their great six-part feature—"Atlantic." The management declares it to be the most sensational film ever shown, depicting, as it does, the sinking of the big liner "Roland," bound for America and crowded with passengers. There are also new comedies and new Graphics. The same pictures will be shown at the matinee this afternoon.

Olympic Theater

The Olympic Theater, the interior of which has been partly reconstructed and entirely redecorated, is to show on Tuesday night, and the two following nights, a picture that will make—as per the advertisement—every American man, woman and child the better for seeing it. This picture, in which you can see dreadnoughts, submarines, aeroplanes soldiers and sailors, and all the concomitants of modern warfare, is entitled "Guarding Old Glory," and there is said to be in it more action, thrills and patriotism than most people would believe could be crowded into a five-reel photo-play. "Are we ready?" asks the picture. To answer this, you must see the film and decide for yourself.

Towa Theater

The various episodes of "The Broken Coin" are being played to full houses at the Towa Theater. "When the Crown Rocked" and "The Face at the Window" are on the bill for tonight (as well as some excellent comedies) and the matinee this afternoon, while tomorrow and on the following evening, the 5th, 6th and 7th episodes will be screened—six reels in all. The other feature will be a most realistic, instructive film, entitled "The Harbor of Marseilles."

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—March 25—Passion Sunday (Lent V.) 8 a.m. Holy Communion, (and at Bubbling Well Chapel) 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany. Smart in F. Anthem "Blessed Jesu!" Dvorak. Hymns 96, 193, 304. Preacher—The Rev. A. J. S. Stearn. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. Mission Service conducted by the Dean.

March 28—Sixth Wednesday in Lent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Anthem "O Saviour of the world." Goss. Hymns 217, 24.

Union Church.—Sunday, March 25. 11 a.m.: Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject "The ground of forgiveness"; Chant 83; Anthem "For our offences" (Mendelssohn); Hymns 543, 265, 273. 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject "Wonderful things"; Chant 88; Anthem "O Dayspring" (Stainer); Hymns 578, 127, 229.

St. Andrew's Church—Passion Sunday. 8.00 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Matins. Preacher—Rev. C. J. Symons. 3.00 p.m. Children's Service. 6.00 p.m. Evensong, Subject: "David's Forgiveness."

St. John's Pro-Cathedral.—Jessfield, Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. D. E. Hoste. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. Joshua Vale.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday service, 11 a.m. Subject:—"Matter." Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

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Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

There has been a tone of quiet firmness throughout the market during the past week, White Shirtings having occupied the principal attention, but nearly all classes showed appreciation in prices at the last auctions.

Spring rains have been abundant throughout the Yangtse Valley, and the prospects for the crops are now good, though everything is backward, and a late spring crop means a late planting for the summer one, which is the main sustenance of the country.

Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.—Market firmer on a moderate enquiry for Hankow with business reported in Two Peacocks at Tls. 3.60, Gold Nine Peaches at Tls. 3.25, and Blue Lion at Tls. 3.25. Auction prices advanced 2½ to 5 candareens per piece.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—Values for these weights are also firmer, the demand at the moment being chiefly for the best qualities. Sales are made public in Blue and Gold Stag at Tls. 5.40, Two Horses at Tls. 5.10, and Lion and Man at Tls. 4.15. Auction chops very firm all round.

12-lbs. 36-inches.—Szechuen buyers are still in the market but business actually done is small, viz: "Tsee Way" Soldier at Tls. 6.50 and Red Cock DDD at Tls. 6.40. Auctions firm.

T-Cloths.—A sale of Man and Butterfly is returned at Tls. 2.85.

White Shirtings.—Buyers for Hankow and Szechuen have placed a fair amount of business at slightly advanced prices, particulars of sales being:—Gold Stag at Tls. 7.80, Blue Dragon at Tls. 7.40, Small Dog at Tls. 7.15, Blue Nine Horses at Tls. 6.40, Cash at Tls. 6.00, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 6.40, and No. 2 at Tls. 5.80, and Blue Nine "Fung" at Tls. 5.40. Prices at auction ruled about a mace a piece higher on the average.

Bleached T-Cloths.—A few sales have been made to the North in Four Cocks at Tls. 5.85, and Five Old Men at Tls. 5.60.

Drills and Sheetings.—There is again no business to comment upon.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Goods held privately continue to rule firm though there was again some weakness in prices for Fast Black Cotton Lastings at the earlier auctions. At the Yuen Fong sale today there was, however, an advance of about two mace a piece, while Venetians remained steady.

Cotton.—Our market during the interval has been slightly easier and rates show a rather lower tendency than recorded last week. Quotations are Tungchow Tls. 25.00 to Tls. 26.50 according to quality. Four chop at Tls. 24.40, Steam Ginned at Tls. 25.00 to Tls. 24.40 and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 24.20.

Liverpool cotton quotations are cabled by Reuter as follows:—Middling American at 12.20d. Egyptian at 22.95d. and Bengal Cotton at 9.80d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—The general tone of our market during the past week has been quiet, dealers are apparently working off their old purchases before entering into new contracts. We do not hear of any sales made during the week.

Indian Yarn.—A further slight advance in prices has to be recorded though the amount of business done is still small. Sales are returned in:—

No. 10s.—100 Bales Pabaney at Tls. 107,00, 50 Bales Sorab at Tls. 102.00, 50 Bales Swadeshi Kose at Tls. 112.00, and 100 Bales Tricumdass at Tls. 100.00.

No. 12s.—100 Bales China at Tls. 99.50, 75 Bales Currimbhoy at Tls. 101.00, and 100 Bales Moon at Tls. 100.

Japanese Yarn.—Market a shade lower with business on a slightly increased scale as follows:—

No. 16s:—200 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 120.50, 200 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 120.00, 300 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 119.75, and 100 Bales Warship at Tls. 115.50.

No. 20s:—400 Bales Fisherman at Tls. 120.50.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, March 7 and 8.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber Auction this week:—

Sheet	Singapore per picul.
Smoked Fine Ribbed ...	@ $175/168
Smoked Good Ribbed ...	,, 169/144
Smoked Fine Plain.....	,, 146/145
Smoked Good Plain.....	,, 139/134
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed..	,, 136/133
Unsmoked Good Ribbed..	,, 111
Unsmoked Fine Plain....	,, 135/125
Unsmoked Good Plain....	,, 121/105
Crepe	
Fine Pale Thin	,, 175/170
Good Pale Thin	,, 169/154
Good Pale Blanket	,, 159/151
Good Brown Blanket ...	,, 148/132
Fine Brown	,, 158/137
Good Brown	,, 141/122
Good Dark	,, 127/105
Barky	,, 114/81
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed.....	,, 89/86
Loose	,, 93/65
Sheet	
Cupwashing	,, 122/110

London Quotations:
Fine Pale Crepe 3/4.
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 3/3¾.
Catalogued for sale Pcls. 14657 (about 872 Tons).
Sold Pcls. 9365 (about 557 Tons).

At the start of our auction yesterday bidding was good at last week's prices. After a short while a slight improvement took place, and the top price of the sale was paid, viz., $175 for both Standard Grades. Fine Pale Crepe and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet were well competed for, and the average prices of the sale are $172 and $170 respectively. Only a few lots of Unsmoked Sheets found buyers at above prices, whereas medium and lower Crepes moved off freely. Some good lots of Scrap were sold.

The tendency was rather easier yesterday afternoon, when not a single lot fetched the top prices, and even at the continuation of the auction this morning, $174 and $172 were the highest prices realised for Fine Pale Crepe and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet respectively.

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LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

Rubbers and Cottons continue to attract the main attention of the market, and prices generally speaking have been fairly well maintained. Amongst Cottons there has been more enquiry for Internationals and Yangtszepoos, the rates of which stocks have appreciated slightly.

Rubbers remain steady with only a moderate volume of business passing. Shanghai Docks are firm at Tls. 86½.

Attention is called to the new Shanghai Municipal Debenture issue now obtainable at par. The bonds are redeemable on January 30, 1922 and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, March 15.—(delayed in transmission).—Today's silver prices were as follows:—

Bar Silver, Spot: 35 7/8d. Eastern selling. Steady.

London, March 16:—

Bar Silver, Spot: 35 7/8d. Buyers. Steady.

London, March 17:

Bar Silver, Spot: 35 15/16d. Steady.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 23 was 81 tons."

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 15 (Delayed).—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-American Spot	12.15d.
March-April	11.64d.
October-November	10.90d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, March 15 (Delayed).—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 17 per cent.

Bank of England rate of Discount 5½ per cent.

Pour LUX on the troubled waters of the wash

Myriads of delightful Lux wafers are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these wafers are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

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Reliability—Electric Cooking appliances are now as strong, serviceable and reliable as the ordinary cooking utensils.

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Safety—Electric Cookers are absolutely Safe in anybody's hands.

Hired out at Tls. 0.50 per month by the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. NO. 2660.

YOUR PAINTING SEASON

will soon be here, and you should be planning to use materials that will best endure China's trying climatic conditions. The well-known and tested products of

THE CHARLES H. BROWN PAINT CO.

will meet your most exacting requirements in the painting and interior decorating line. We stock a full assortment of colors and qualities. Let us solve your painting problems.

SEE

China-American Trading Co., Inc.

13A Canton Road Phone 918.

ARRIVED!

BUTTERICK PATTERNS AND PUBLICATIONS

Squires Bingham Company

17A NANKING ROAD

"THE STORE OF QUALITY"

RESTAURANT R. N.

14 Astor Road

THE PLACE

IN SHANGHAI WHERE

you meet the best people:

hear the best music:

get the best German Beer and Dinners.

Tel. 784 Open to 1 a.m.

PRIVATE ROOMS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 24, 1917.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 80=Tls. 1.25 @ 7.26= Mex.	$1.72
Mex. Dollars. Market rate	72.325
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1815
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/3½=Tls.	6.07
Exch. @ 72.6=Mex. $	8.36
Peking Bar	317
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	35 1/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5½%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	476 7/16
Consols £	

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-3¾
London Demand		3-3 15/16
India (nominal)	T.T.	244
Paris	T.T.	460½
Paris Demand		461
New York	T.T.	78¾
New York Demand		78⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	70¼
Japan	T.T.	65
Batavia	T.T.	195½

Bank's Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-5 3/16
London 4 m-s. Docy.	3-5 5/16
London 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-5 11/16
London 6 m-s. Docy.	3-5 13/16
Paris 4 m-s.	479½
New York 4 m-s.	81⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH.

	£1=Hk. Tls.	5.12
Hk. Tls.	1=Francs	5.43
„ „	1=Marks	†4.44
Gold	$1=Hk. Tls.	1.08
Hk. Tls.	1=Yen	1.81
„ „	1=Rupees	2.93
„ „	1=Rouble	3.23
„ „	1=Mex.	$1.50

†Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, March 24, 1917.

Official
Cathays (Ord) Tls. 6.00
Almas Tls. 11.75
Bukits Tls. 4.25
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.10

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, March 24, 1917.

Official
Java-Consolidated Tls. 21.00 cash

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co., write as following in their weekly Silk Market report:—

Our last report was dated 16th inst.

White Silk.—At the close of last week a little more interest was shown, but since then business has been very quiet, relieved latterly by a general disposition to take in offers. The heavy delay experienced, especially to Europe, in receipt of cables both ways, accentuates the difficulties of business, esecially when exchange is liable to violent fluctuations.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Black Horse 1, 2, Tls. 690 av. Kung Kee Mars. 1, Tls. 642½.

Tsatlee New Style.—Gold Dollars Ex. 1, Tls. 707½/15 av. Gold Stork 1 and 2, Tls. 715 av. Gold Phœnix Ex. 1 Tls. 715 av.—Small Buffalo Ex. 1 Tls. 707½ av.

Steam Filatures.—A small business has been done in fine sizes on basis of Gold Double Deer 1 and 2 Tls. 950 av. Centaur Ex. 1 Tls. 940 av.

Yellow Silk.—The English Mail of 18th inst. took a fair shipment to Bombay, prices showing a decline of Tls. 5/10.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Market quiet.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd.

Report and balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 1916, presented to the shareholders at the sixth annual general meeting, held at No. 6, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong, on Saturday, March 10.

The Directors have submitted a general statement of the affairs of the Company and Balance Sheet for the year ended December 31, 1916, as follows:—

The net profits for that period, after paying all charges, leave $203,178.89 which, added to balance brought forward from 1915 $11,140.91, amounts to $214,319.80 for appropriation.

It is now proposed to deal with the net profits as follows:—

To transfer to Reserve Fund	$50,000.00
To transfer to Investment Reserve Fund	20,000.00
To write off Furniture, Fixtures and Vault	609.47
To write off Stationery Account	7,038.92
To write off Organisation Account	7,000.00
To write off Underwriting Commission A/c	20,750.00

After making these transfers, there remains for appropriation $108,921.41 out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6% p.a. on the capital. This will absorb $81,850.29, leaving a balance of $27,071.12 to be carried to new Profit and Loss Account.

Shareholders will see with great pleasure that the present Balance Sheet shows a progressive advancement in business and a more substantial increase in profit when compared with that of last year, in spite of the colossal war raging in Europe and the frequent internal disturbances in China, which have strained finance and hampered commerce heavily.

A new branch was established in Shanghai last May. The expenses incurred in organising this branch were rather heavy; so it could hardly be expected to make a good profit, but the business is advancing.

Our Canton Branch was able to make a profit notwithstanding they had to close their office many times on account of the recent troubles in Canton.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming who were also our auditors for the past year; they now retire but offer themselves for re-election.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

A WISE CHOICE of investments cannot usually be made entirely upon your own judgment. When it comes to placing out your own money or funds left in your charge to earn an income, it pays to get the best advice.

A SINGLE POOR investment may cause you more loss than you gain by a dozen good ones.

IF YOU wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
38 Kiangse Rd., Phone 60

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton, Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.

193 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvera.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Acount and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special acilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principalities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserves	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916)	$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.
(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months a the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminser Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places n Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
	U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital— Guilds	60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund— Guilds	9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China
Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital.	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securiies. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars ac ording to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.
Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Susbcribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.

9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED
SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up).	Yen 15,000,000
Reserves	Yen 1,470,000
Deposits	Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Antilochus		Mar. 5
Atsuta Maru		Feb. 13
Carmarthenshire		Jan. 22
City of Corinth		Feb. 20
Hitachi Maru		Feb. 25
Iyo Maru		Mar. 11
Suwa Maru		Jan. 29
Tsuruga Maru		Feb. 18
For Marseilles, etc.		
Cordilliere		Feb. 21
Gemini		Feb. 8
Porthos		Feb. 3
For New York		
Eurymedon		Dec. 23
Tokiwa Maru		Mar. 21
Toyooka Maru		Feb. 1
Tsushima Maru		Dec. 12
For San Francisco, etc.		
Siberia Maru		Mar. 1
Tenyo Maru		Mar. 9
Venezuela		Mar. 4
For Seattle		
Yokohama Maru		Feb. 19
Tamba Maru		Mar. 13
For Tacoma		
Canada Maru		Feb. 7
Justin		Feb. 17
Manila Maru		Mar. 6

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Eastates, Ltd.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., are in receipt of telegraphic communication from the London Secretaries that the Annual General Meeting of the above Company will be held on the 26th March and that the share register will be closed from the 24th March to 4th April. The final dividend of 2/- per share less income tax at the rate of 4/6 in the £ will be payable on the 3rd April.

13165

The Cathay Trust, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that, in compliance with a letter of requisition from Shareholders, pursuant to Articles 54 and 55 of the Company's Articles of Association, an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Cathay Trust, Limited, will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the fifth day of April, 1917, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing as an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Matthews of No. 3d Peking Road, Shanghai and James Crichton Dyer, of No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, and that such meeting will be held at the same time and place on the 30th day of April, 1917.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Register of members of the above named Company will be closed from the 5th April to the 30th April, both days inclusive, and in the event of a Special Resolution, for the voluntary winding up of the Company, being duly passed and confirmed, on or before the last-mentioned date, will thereafter remain closed, unless opened with the consent of the Liquidator.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1917.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

13073

Central Stores, Limited

NOTICE

THE twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 27th March, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., when the report and accounts for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th March to 27th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.

Central Stores, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Central Stores, Limited, will be held at the Astor House Hotel on Tuesday, the 27th March, 1917, at the termination of the ordinary general meeting, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

1. "THAT the name of the Company be changed to 'THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED'."
2. "THAT the new articles submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification initialed by the Chairman thereof be and they are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof."

Should the Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twelfth day of March, 1917.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.

13045

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Grand Re-opening

After extensive alterations and redecoration under the auspices of

THE OVERSEAS CLUB

Monday, April 2nd, 1917

13186

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

HILL'S BAZAAR

will open on Monday, April 2,

at 119 Szechuen Road

(opposite Chinese Post Office)

with $50,000.00 worth of

Spring and Summer Outfitting Goods and Household Linens

at positively

LOWER PRICES than last year made possible by favourable exchange.

War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL $6,000,000

In shares of $10 each (Straits currency) fully paid

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

12383

RUSSIAN LADY DENTIST

MISS GAUHMAN undertakes and guarantees to give satisfaction in dental work of every description. Thoroughly up-to-date dental parlor. Only the best modern devices used in dental work.

Consulting hours: 9 to 12 and 2 to 6.

20 NANKING ROAD

13147

Try Shainin's Stores

Nanking Road and Broadway

for

Canadian made Chocolates and Biscuits.

"BEST by TEST"

THE CANADIAN IMPORT CO.

The Geographical and Topographical Society OF CHINA

8B PEKING ROAD
(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. The NEW PLAN OF PEKING with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE which will be included.
2. THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN, which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.
3. The NEW PLAN OF CANTON with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.
4. THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA scale ONE INCH TO A MILE, compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.

For Sale or to Let From 1st May

No 50 Route Doumer—modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, standing well back from the road, containing: Hall, Billiard-room, three entertaining rooms, seven bedrooms, five bathrooms and Boxroom. Garage, stabling for four horses; well developed grounds, tennis lawn (four courts), croquet lawn and rosary. Altogether about 20 mows of land.

For inspection apply to:
STIRLING FESSENDEN,
3 Hongkong Road.

13115

Pitkin's Dental Cream

AN absolutely perfect preparation for cleansing the teeth, perfuming the breath and preserving the gums. Keeps the teeth white and sound, the gums firm and healthy, and imparts a most delicious perfume to the breath. It removes all tartar, destroys all harmful germs—being antiseptic—and prevents decay of the teeth. Very convenient, being put up in tubes—there is no waste and it always remains soft. Comes out in a band, lies flat on the brush.

Price 50 cents per large tube.

PITKIN'S SHOW ROOM.

No. 73 Range Road. Tel. No. 3255.

Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

12348

V. K. SHEN & SON

The New Specimen and Sales Rooms at P372 Nanking Road (Lloyd Road) have now been opened.

We solicit investigation of our facilities for the equipment of exclusive homes, in a manner consistent with culture and refinement.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: 1710 and 5346

V. K. SHEN & SON

SPRING OVERCOATS and TOP COATS

New American Styles

Early Spring Styles in Business and Sack Suits

Thom Shing, Tailor

G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

LOST

A GODOWN bill, No. 67, for 2 packages of F. Bayer & Co.'s dye, mark "Gold Lion Blue" (金獅嘜), issued by China Export, Import and Bank Compagnie, and stored on August 31, 1916.

The public are hereby warned against accepting the said Bill, as it has been declared null and void.

Zee Ki Kee, Hangchow.
徐吉記杭州

13189

The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory

Only wool of the best quality obtainable in China is used, after careful sifting, in the manufacture of our carpets. Our workmen are experts in this line of business, specially engaged by us from Peking and Tientsin. Carpets of all sizes and designs, and in every shade and colour, are always kept in stock to meet the demands of the public, but carpets of any novel or special pattern can be made to order. All carpets and rugs sold by us have been highly eulogised by our European customers as marvels of cheapness, considering their good quality.

We have now for sale carpets made of genuine camel wool, our price for which is fixed at the very moderate figure of 50 cents per foot. Foreign patronage is respectfully solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.

Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs French Concession.

Shanghai, March 5, 1917.

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the fifteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Friday, the 30th March, 1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 28rd to the 30th of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1917.

13090

The Batu Arang (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th March to 3rd April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Shanghai, March 16, 1917.

13095

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

Undertakes translations of the following nature:

Letters, Contracts, News, Essays, Novels, Sciences, Advertisements, Regulations, Poems, Official Statements, Arts Descriptions, etc., etc.

from English into Chinese, and *vice versa*. Our translator is an expert with great experience. Translation is guaranteed. Speediness with satisfaction a specialty. Terms, from $5.00 per 1,000 words. Catalogue Free. For particulars address:

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.
21 Foochow Road, Shanghai.
Telephone 3825.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations

If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of at least two thousand dollars, after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds have a surrender and loan value after two years, the same as Life Insurance policies,

BUT

We give you a
Further Advantage viz.,
Our Monthly Drawings which give you an opportunity to get every month a return of from $12 to $2,000.

AUDIT

A continuons daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

LOST

AN order, No. 7, for Taels 5,000, due on the 29th day of 2nd moon, issued by the Yue Tai Ziang (裕泰祥) in name of Yue Kee Hao (餘記號), has been lost.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said Order, as it has been declared null and void.

Zung Cheong Native Bank.
潤襄莊

13190

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that, owing to the shareholders desiring to discontinue the business, the firm called Teh Kong Ziang (德康祥) at Tsingtau, Weihsien, Tsinan and Shanghai, has been sold to Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang (裕源長), through the introduction of Messrs. Feng Yu Shan and Wong Shou Pu (馮紹山王紹坡). The sale includes all goods, either in stock or on order, also furniture, fixtures and fittings.

Hereafter all business formerly carried on with various parties by the Teh Kong Ziang, including debit and credit accounts, goods, vouchers, sealed papers and guarantees, etc., will be fully undertaken by the said Yue Yuen Chang (裕源長), and the former shareholders have no further liability or connection with the business, nor are they concerned in any profit or loss resulting from the new management.

Chau Wei Ching 邱渭卿
Yee Ngoh Ming 奚鄂銘
Lee Tze Ping 李子賓
Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍

Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

13116

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that, on the introduction of Messrs. Feng Yu Shan and Wong Shou Pu, an agreement has been entered into between the shareholders of the firm Teh Kong Ziang and Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang, by which Yue Yuen Chang have bought from the shareholders the business of the firm named Teh Kong Ziang at Tsingtau, Weihsien, Tsinan and Shanghai, with all goods, either in stock or on order, also furniture, fixtures and fittings.

Hereafter, Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang will take full responsibility for all business, including debit and credit accounts, goods, vouchers, sealed papers and guarantees, etc., formerly carried on by the said Teh Kong Ziang, and the former shareholders have no further liability or connection with the business, nor are they concerned in any profit or loss resulting from the new management.

Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍
Chee Yoh Chen 紀玉臣

Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenmingyuen Road, on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

12898

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors
GEORGE McBAIN.
General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

12899

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 15 (delayed in transmission).—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 2¾d. value.
April to June: 3s. 2¾d. value.
Tone: Quiet.

London, March 16:—
Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 2½d. value.
April to June: 3s. 2½d. value.
Tone: Quiet.

London, March 17:—
Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 2½d. value.
April to June: 3s. 2½d. buyers.
Tone: Steady.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., have received the undermentioned cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London, dated the 21st instant:—

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 3s. 2¼d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 3s. 2½d.

Market very quiet, tendency undecided. Free on board up to end of year 2s. 7½d.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore, regarding the rubber auction held on March 21:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$153 per picul equivalent to 2s. 11½d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$155 per picul equivalent to 3s. 0d. in London.

Market very quiet, poor demand, offered 720 tons; sold 390 tons.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 16 (Delayed).—Today's metal prices were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. ..... Nominal.	136	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.....	151	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (Extra in flask)	20	0	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales ..... Nominal.	0	31	0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%) ...Nominal.	16¾d.		
Standard Tin (Cash)	205	2	6
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	56	15	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	204	15	0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, March 16 (Delayed).—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for account.. £ 53⅝
Cheques on London at Paris Fr. 27.80
T.T. on London at New York G.$ 4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot) ..... 35⅞d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5½%
Market rate of Discount ... 4⅜%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F... 23.35d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 9.75d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot. 12.08d.
Plantation Rubber March 3s. 2½d. paid.
Indian Tea Unauctioned.
Ceylon Tea Unauctioned.

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 25th

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"THE INVADER"

Pathe's Italian Film d'Art relating to the present war.

In Three Parts.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES

Depicting all the principal events.

WEBER AND FIELDS

In Mike and Meyer's "Delicatessen Store" introducing incidents from their famous comedy successes.

"WIFFLES CONTEMPLATES MARRIAGE."

Comic play, with M. Prince in the leading role

By special request **"HAZEL KIRKE"** will be screened,
Also the Sixth Episode of
"The New Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford"

MATINEE, Today, at 3 p.m.
"THE CLOSING NET"
Four Parts

ATTENTION!!

SEE TONIGHT

AT THE

Victoria Theatre

"ATLANTIC"

THE GREAT SIX PART FEATURE

It shows the sinking of big liner "ROLAND" bound for America crowded with passengers.

It is without doubt one of the most thrilling pictures ever screened.

New Comedies
New Graphic.

MATINEE Today, at 3.15 p.m.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
for
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 26th, 27th and 28th March

"THE BROKEN COIN"
5th, 6th and 7th Episodes, Six Reels

"The Underground Foe"
"A Startling Discovery"
and
"Between Two Fires"

The above three episodes of this wonderful masterpiece contain very thrilling adventures, which you should not miss seeing.

ALSO SHOWING
"The Harbour of Marseilles"
A very interesting scenic picture.

Dress Circle Seats ..... 30 Cents.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 29	5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 31	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
Apr 2	6.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 5	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 18	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S.Co.
.. 19	..	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 26	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 27	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 28	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 29	2.30	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 29	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 30	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
.. 31	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
.. 31	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr 2	6.30*	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 3	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 5	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 5	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 7	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 30	1.00	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr 7	5.30*	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 13	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 23	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B.&S.
.. 26	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
.. 26	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
.. 27	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 27	D.L.	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B.&S.
.. 27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.&S.
.. 27	D.L.	Swatow	Wosang	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 27	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 29	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
.. 30	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B.&S.
Apr 1	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B.&S.
.. 3	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B.&S.
.. 7	..	Hongkong	China	Am	C.M.S.S.Co.
.. 7	..	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
.. 19	..	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 25	noon	Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B.&S.
.. 25	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Esang	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 25	noon	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 25	A.M.	Newchwang	Hsintung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 27	2.00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 27	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B.&S.
.. 27	A.M.	Newchwang	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 28	9.00*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 30	3.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap	S.M.R.
.. 30	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 25	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 25	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	M.&Co.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B.&S.
.. 31	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 31	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.
Apr 2	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 3	D.L.	Chinkiang, H'kow & Swatow	Wuhu	Br.	B.&S.
.. 3	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br	B.&S.
.. 4	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnght. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 24	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
.. 24	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
.. 24	Tientsin	Esang	1127	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
.. 24	Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B.&S.	CNPW
.. 24	Dalny	Ono maru	557	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
.. 24	Japan	Hakuai maru	1434	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
.. 24	Hankow	Luenho	1520	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
.. 24	Tientsin	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
.. 24	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
.. 24	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 24	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N.S.Co.
.. 24	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B.&S.
.. 24	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 24	Tientsin	Kwangping	1344	Br.	K.M.A.
.. 24	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 24	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Mar 22	Hongkong	Anhui	1356	Br.	B.&S.	CNPW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Mar 10	Vladivostock	Cardiganshire	5903	Br.	J.M.&Co	S XI
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	3851	Ger.	H.D.&Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H.D.&Co	10 p
Mar 18	Foochow	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Mar 23	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Meichers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1684	Ger.	Melcher	NGLB 1
Mar 18	Ningpo	Meifoe	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Feb 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co	8 p
Mar 18	Balikpapan	Romany	2579	Br.	A.P.Co.	11 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 10	Swatow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Mar 21	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Mar 23	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIllwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matumoto, wil be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Sunday, the 25th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, 2,868 tons, Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, the 26th instant, at abuot 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. F. Carlson, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, March 26 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, 2,671 tons, Captain Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at abuot 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Ngankin, Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, the 25th instant, noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tls. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hoihow, Captain R. Ritchie, will leave on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 29th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Paoting, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave on Sunday, the 25th instant, noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TEINTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agent. Tel. No. 77.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11,000 tons on Thursday, March 29. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11,000 tons on Thursday, March 29. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.
*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "ECUADOR"	..... Mar. 31
S.S. "COLOMBIA" .....Apr. 7	..... Apr. 26
S.S. "VENEZUELA" .....May 5	..... May 24

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, Special representative.
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD., Agents.
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	314	Brumby
9P	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am.g-b.	190	2	47	Bryan
7P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am-g-b.	248	6	29	Timberlake
8P	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	326	6	36	Cuarre
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Shipping Items

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on March 27

The K.M.A. s.s. Tenno Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. S. K. S. Ren.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mrs. Rohreke, Capt. Schierhors and Mr. Wu.

Per C.N. s.s. Sunnming from Hongkong:—Messrs. Torrison, Silas Rodney, Schoffenfels, Gomly, Sowrin and Genskoff.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SHORTEST ROUTE TO
ST. PAUL—CHICAGO—TORONTO.
MONTREAL and NEW YORK

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN 11,750 Tons
MONTEAGLE 12,720 Tons

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

T.K.K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 Tons.	Mar. 27	1917
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	April 5	,,
,, "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 ,,	,, 19	,,
,, "KOREA MARU"	18,000 ,,	May 1	,,
,, "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 ,,	,, 16	,,
,, "TENYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	,, 26	,,
,, "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 ,,	June 8	,,
,, "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 ,,	,, 22	,,

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING ISSUED to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents*,
Telephone No. 3229. 53 Szechuen Road

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
* APRIL 18, JUNE 26, SEPT. 8.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
APRIL 7. JUNE 12, AUG. 26.

G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR
* OMITTING CALL AT KOBE AND HONOLULU

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

	Tons		
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	——	April 7
KITANO MARU	16,000	——	April 1
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	April 15

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Apr. 2, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Mar. 27
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Mar. 31
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 3
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	April 7
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	April 10

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	Mar. 29, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	April 5, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

HIRANO MARU	16,000	Capt. H. Fraser,	Mar. 28, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	April 2, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	——	Apr. 19 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

		Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	—— Apr. 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	—— May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	—— June 19, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Jaapn.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

Apply to
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
for particulars of all kinds of
SWEDISH PAPER

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^{00} — Midnight, 13^{30} — 1^{30} p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2055	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1950	1020
2345	1112	685	.	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	.	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	.	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	755	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1429	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1340	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	
1028	1458	2242	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1126	1858	
530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	819	1410	2100	
638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1302	1952	

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No 2433

7% (Short Term) Loan 1917

Under the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Applications for debentures should be addressed to The Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.
13187

M. CHING CHONG,

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun (象球牌) at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4338

R. W. Heidorn & Co.

will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At their salesrooms, No. 7-8 French Bund

on

Wednesday, the 28th March

commencing at 10 a.m.

Piece GOODS

White Shirtings, White Mexicans, Jeans, Cellular Cloth, Grey Melton, Linings, Fancy Cotton Alpacas Black & Coloured Silk Gauze, etc.

and

On Friday, the 30th March

commencing at 10 a.m.

A rich assortment of

ANILINE DYES

and Sundry Cargo.

On view two days before the sale.

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
Auctioneers.

Telephone No. 4240.

R. W. Heidorn & Co.

favoured with instructions from the

CONCERNED

will sell by Public Auction

at

No. 405 Avenue Joffre
corner of Avenue du Roi Albert

on

Tuesday, the 27th March

at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Valuable and Superior Household Furniture and Sundries

comprising:

Hall, Drawing Room (including piano and piano-player), Dining Room, an excellently furnished Library or Study, Bedrooms Bathrooms, and valuable carpets, fine electric light fittings, also perambulator, child's swing and gymnastic apparatus, chicken run, etc. Kitchen and Garden

On view on Saturday, Sunday & Monday.

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
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Telephone No. 4240.

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 30th day of March, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the 10 months ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, 23rd, to Friday, 30th March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 14th March, 1917. 13066

When you think of China's Richest Province, Think of Szechuen, and you will also Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, West China.

Born 1915 – Still Existing

NOTICE

The first floor of the CARLTON CAFE is for hire *exclusively for private entertainments,* with the excellent Orchestra and Ballroom included.

PRICES

including catering, on application to the Manager.

13028

HONORS FOR WANG

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, March 24.—The Chinese Special Envoy, Wang Ta-hsieh, was the guest of honor at a dinner in Yokohama, last night, which was given by the leading businessmen. Governor Ariyoshi and Mr. Ando, the Mayor of Tokio, were present. Today, the Tokio Chamber of Commerce are giving a luncheon in his honor.

DREYFUS' COUNSEL DEAD

Reuter's Service

Paris, March 15.—The death is announced of Maitre Labori, the famous Advocate in the Zola Case, the Dreyfus Appeal and the Humbert case.

Fresh

SEEDS

Arrived

The Shanghai Flora

88 Szechuen Road

opposite

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Tel. 2710

BULGARS' VENGEANCE

Forced to Retire, Rain 600 Gas Shells on Monastir

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Corfu, March 22.—A Servian semi-official communique reports:—Prior to the compulsory retirement in the neighborhood of Monastir the Bulgars, on the 18th and 19th, bombarded the town and dropped six hundred shells, many containing asphyxiating gas.

LOAVES AT SHILLING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—A quartern loaf will cost a shilling on Monday.

Compound Glycerophosphate

WINE.

A most valuable reconstructive tonic in cases of physical and mental breakdown, nervous exhaustion, loss of energy and insomnia.

$2.00
per bottle.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A. G.

37 Nanking Road

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	8.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	8.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		..	
SOOCHOW { arr.	9.34		10.52	12.03	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW { dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. { arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.03	
WUSIH .. { dep.	10.31		12.21	13.42	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW { arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. { arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. { dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG { arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG { dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.50	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. { arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.48	
CHINKIANG.. { dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. { arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. { dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW { arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	6.20	11.14	12.22	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. { arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. { dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. { dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	

Up — Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections — Down

			Daily Mail			Daily Mail
S.H.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	R. 7.55	P.P.R.	PEKING	dep. 8.35
	NANKING FERRY	arr. 14.10			TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr. 11.10
T.P.R.	PUKOW	dep.	S. 15.30	T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep. S. 12.00
	TSINANFU	arr. 7.56 dep. 8.06			TSINANFU	arr. 20.21 dep. 20.31
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr. 16.13			PUKOW	arr. 18.00
P.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep. 17.00		S.H.R.	NANKING FERRY	dep. R. 14.30
	PEKING	arr. 19.50			SHANGHAI NORTH	arr. 11.30

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	
KIANGWAN	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	16.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	16.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	

SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.25	20.00	
KIANGWAN	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11	
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.06	18.00	20.35	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM FEBRUARY 20th, 1917

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North..... dep.		7.40	8.55	10.05		14.05			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.01	9.16	10.26		14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.10	9.25	10.35		14.34			
Lunghwa Junction..... dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00		14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South.....dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.		*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang ..... { arr.		9.09	10.47	12.00		15.26	17.37		
Sungkiang ..... { dep.		9.13	10.55	12.10		15.28	17.47		
Kashai ..... dep.		10.03	11.58	13.33		16.15	18.57		
Kashing ..... { arr.		10.25	12.26	14.06		16.36	19.30		
Kashing ..... { dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16		16.46			
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15		17.21			
Chang An..... dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10		17.55			
Hangchow..... { arr.	10.26	12.43	15.16	17.37		18.42			
Hangchow..... { dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47		18.54			
Zah Kou..... arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15		19.10			

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou..... dep.				6.45	8.10		8.55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow..... { arr.				7.05	8.30		9.23	14.30	16.24
Hangchow..... { dep.				7.15	8.40		9.33	14.40	16.35
Chang An..... dep.				8.15	9.56		11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah..... dep.				8.52	10.40		12.30	5.57	18.50
Kashing ..... { arr.				9.30	11.22		13.35	16.28	19.40
Kashing ..... { dep.			7.25	9.40	11.30		14.07	16.38	
Kashai..... dep.			8.00	10.05	12.00		14.47	17.01	
Sungkiang ..... { arr.			9.08	10.54	12.59		16.03	17.46	
Sungkiang ..... { dep.			9.18	10.57	13.03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	
Laugh-a Junction..... dep.				11.44	14.07		17.22	18.32	
Siccawei..... dep.				11.53	14.17		17.32	18.42	
Jessfield ..... dep.				12.01	14.26		17.41	18.51	
Shanghai North ... . arr.				12.20	14.45		18.00	19.10	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU — ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. { arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
Ken Shang Mun. { dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... { arr.	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
Hangchow..... { dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... { arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
Hangchow..... { dep	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18.50
Ken Shang Mun. { arr	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19.00
Ken Shang Mun. { dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

Aux Residents Allemands de la Concession Francaise

La politique inhumaine du Gouvernment impérial allemand a produit ses effets naturels: la Chine a rompu les relations diplomatiques avec l'Allemagne et a décidé de dépouiller les Allemands des privilèges de l'exterritorialité tout en prenant des mesures de sûreté à l'égard des biens et des personnes. La France étant, de son côté, en guerre avec l'Allemagne, l'exécution des dites mesures sur la Concession Francaise ne peut que s'inspirer des nécessités de la situation.

Gardien de l'ordre public, en vertu de l'article XIII des statuts municipaux, le Consul Général de France compte que les résidents allemands donneront l'exemple de la discipline exigée par les circonstances et par leur intérêt, et qu'ils se soumettront aux mesures prises à leur égard sans mettre les autorités compétentes dans l'obligation d'avoir à sévir contre eux.

Des instructions personnelles leur seront addressées à domicile par le Chef de la Garde de la Concession Francaise.

Le Gérant du Consulat Général de France,
EMILE NAGGIAR.

To the German Residents of the French Concession

The inhuman policy of the Imperial German Government has had its natural result: China has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany, and has decided to deprive the Germans of the privileges of extra-territoriality, taking all necessary measures to control their acts and persons. France, on her part, being at war with Germany, the execution of the said measures in the French Concession becomes desirable in view of the necessities of the situation.

As Guardian of public order, in virtue of Article XIII of the Municipal Statutes, the Consul-General for France advises German residents strictly to observe the discipline rendered necessary by circumstances, and in their own interests, and that they will conform to the measures taken with regard to them, without compelling the authorities to take severe steps against them.

Individual instructions will be sent to each house by the Chief of the French Police.

(sgd.) EMILE NAGGIAR,
Consul-General for France.

Fresh Butter.

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Always fresh, always pure and always gives satisfaction.

"Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." An excellent Butter for table or cooking.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

FINEST CANADIAN CHEDDAR CHEESE in 8 lb. rounds.

HUTTON'S CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN "PINEAPPLE" BRAND BACON.

Imported by
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

BILL SMITH

A LITTLE "HIRANO" MINERAL WATER IN YOUR HOME WILL ADD TO THE ENJOYMENT OF YOUR GUESTS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

SPECIAL NOTICE

R. M. S.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"
30,625 Tons
will be despatched from Woosung
for
Manila and Hongkong
to be followed by
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" and subsequent sailings of these steamers.

For further particulars apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. 181-182
13010

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways

Easter Holiday

On and from Thursday, the 5th, until Tuesday, 10th April, 1917, inclusive, return tickets at a fare-and-a-half will be issued as shown below:

S. N. R.: First and Second-Class between Shanghai-North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking. S. H. N. R.: First, Second and Third-Class return tickets between Shanghai-South, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Changan, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow.

First, Second and Third-class through return tickets at a fare-and-a-half will be issued from or to the stations on either line above mentioned.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Moving-Photo

DO you want to see yourself in moving-photo? Do you want to show your friends all the tricks you can do with one photo?

You can have them all and carry the photo home for $2.00 Mex.

Call at
Chung Hwa Photographic Co.
377 Nanking Road.
13201

We beg to inform the public that we have opened a new store, opposite The Astor House Hotel, where we deal in all kinds of

INDIAN, CHINESE & JAPANESE SILKS and CURIOS.

We also have a full and varied assortment of Chefoo laces and other articles both for ladies and gentlemen.

Prices moderate. Your inspection is kindly asked.

W. ASSOMULL & CO.
No. 4 Broadway.

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 13 and 15

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.
LOCKS YALE HARDWARE
COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM
(近寶山路在中興路口).
Eggs for Sale (Native and Foreign)
Young Spring Chickens
Eggs for setting $2.75 per doz.
Broody hens (native) $1.00 each

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we have established a branch office at No. 4, The Bund, and all shipping business formerly carried on for us by our agents, Messrs. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Coasting Service) and Messrs. The American Trading Co. (Trans-Pacific Service) will be transferred to us on and after April 1, 1917.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER.

KROMHOUT MOTORS
BROOKE MOTORS
BRONS MOTORS

Veluvine Paints and Varnishes
Morse's Calcarium
Lips Safes and Locks
Brunswick Refrigerating Machine. Grasso Ice Plants.

Sole Agents for China
T. E. M. A.
'Phone 462
Avenue Edward VII Shanghai

"MODERN"
DUPLICATOR – PRINTER
Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.
WILL MAKE 40 COPIES
WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON
From $12.00 to $20.00 according to size
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

LYCEUM THEATRE

For a Short Season Only. Commencing Saturday, March 24th
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
THE NEW
BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY
in the following latest London Successes

March 26 & 27
The Phenomenal Alhambra Success
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

March 28
"THE MERRY WIDOW"

March 29 & 30
The Phenomenal Record-Breaker
"MR. MANHATTAN"
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre

March 31
The Recent Adelphi Success
"TINA"

April 2 & 3
The Latest Gaiety Success
"THEODORE & CO."

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp
Prices of Admission $3.00, $2.00, $1.00.
The plans of the remaining five performances will be opened at Moutrie's, on Monday, March 26.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents. a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents
All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**
Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position by a Japanese, graduate of High Commercial School. Has small experience of office routine. Desires a position as an office assistant, till experienced. $50.00 required as salary. Please apply to Box 290, THE CHINA PRESS.
13200 M 28

A CERTIFICATED English lady teacher (10 years' experience) seeks employment. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.
13183 M 25

EXPERT Accountant seeks position. First-class references. Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.
13176 M 29

WANTED, stenography and typing after office hours, Saturdays, Sundays. Competent American woman. Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.
13138 M 25

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, Chinese Accountant, Well Versed in Foreign and Chinese Methods of Accounting. Apply to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.
13206 M 28.

CHINESE salesman wanted for medicine trade. Must travel. Previous experience necessary and medical training an advantage. Apply, stating experience, etc., to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.
13194 M 27

WANTED immediately, two girls of Allied nationality, to learn and assist European Corsetiere. Please apply personally to "Elegante," 5-a Broadway.
13192 M 27

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, furnished house in Western district, five rooms, for three or six months. Apply to Box 294, THE CHINA PRESS.
13209 M 28

SMALL furnished house or flat wanted by two bachelors, Americans. Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS.
13182 M 28

WANTED, an unfurnished flat of two rooms, or would share house with any quiet and respectable family. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.
13166 M 28

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING MEETING, 1917

THE entries for the Spring Race Meeting will close at the Grand Stand, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, 31st March, 1917.

Members leaving Entries at the Grand Stand are requested to deposit them in the Box in the Secretary's Office labelled "Entries for the Shanghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482
9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
(Facing Park)
A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bathroom and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE
Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.
Apply to Box No. 184
THE CHINA PRESS.
12976

CENTRAL. Board-residence, single or double, in quiet (British) flat. Large south room, bathroom, enamelled bath, geyser, and shower attached. Cool and pleasant, every comfort, elevator, etc. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS.
13202 M 28

TO LET, furnished office, ligght, with small room, bathroom and balcony attached, centrally located. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.
13197 M 27

BOARD-RESIDENCE. Large furnished room, facing south, bathroom and verandah, English, 31 Boone Road.
13204

MOST comfortable quarters offered in private residence to married couple or two bachelors. Garden, tennis, garage. Apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.
13172 M 28

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, verandah, bathroom, kitchen attached. Rent Tls. 25, Tls. 30: piano, taxes, water included. 8 Ward Road.
13153 M 26

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.
12988 T. F.

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET furnished office, light, water, telephone, central. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.
13205 M 28

EDUCATIONAL

VIOLIN and English conversation lessons wanted by Chinese gentleman, twice weekly, American or English teacher preferred. Must be near Eastern district. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.
13174 M 28

WIRELESS telegraphy class for beginners opening soon. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.
13180 M 27

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants Russian lessons. Lady teacher preferred. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.
13126 M 26

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.
13089 M 29

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by an American couple, without children, from April 1, in Central district, furnished bed-sitting or two adjoining rooms with bath, with or without board. Apply to Box 279. THE CHINA PRESS.
13184

MEDICAL

JAPANESE skilful masseur, rheumatism, nervousness, bloodless system and stomach troubles cured by magnetic healing. Fifteen years experience in America, with highest recommendations. Apply to Box 289, THE CHINA PRESS.
13199 M 27

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470. Shanghai.
13093

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET for immediate occupation, the four-roomed dwelling house, with attic, No. 18-B Haining Road, porcelain bath and large servants' quarters; very cool in summer. Rent moderate. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.
13179 M 25

HOUSE TO LET, 45 Bubbling Well Road; furniture can be taken over by valuation. Apply on premises.
13181 A 6

TO BE LET, very nicely furnished, five-roomed house in French Concession. Apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.
13173 M 25

Exchange and Mart

POLICE DOGS (Airedale terriers), A1. pedigree, six weeks old. Tls. 60 and 70. Father rewarded for good services. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.
13195 M 29

FOR SALE, 2-cylinder H. T. Bosch magneto, little used, excellent condition, Tls. 55.00. Auto Palace Co., 362 Avenue Joffre, Tel. West 465.
13203

FOR SALE. One valuable, well-situated piece of land, near Avenue Joffre, consisting of 3½ Mows, with one beautiful foreign-built house and 17 first-class Chinese houses. A real bargain for an immediate buyer. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.
13188 M 27

FOR SALE, a very fine concert grand piano, by Bluthner, Leipzig, of medium size, imported 4 years ago, and well looked after. May be tried on application to R. W. Heidorn & Co., Auctioneers and Brokers, 7-8 French Bund. Telephone No. 4240.
13151 M 27

FOR SALE, excellent furniture of six-roomed house on Avenue Joffre. Purchaser can take over lease. Apply to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.
13198 M 31

FOR SALE, 600 dozen gentlemen's underwear, $4.50 per dozen, 90 cents per suit, suitable for the wounded soldiers. Apply 6 Woosung Road.
13196 M 25

IF you want extra keys made for your Yale Locks call at 39 Nanking Road.
12954

FOR SALE: A shorthand writing machine ("Steno-type"), almost new, with instruction book. "Steno-type" beats any other shorthand system in speed. Apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS.
13185 M 25

FOR SALE, complete, comfortably furnished household of four-roomed house for American married couple; lease can be taken over. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.
13177 M 25

The New Queen of Sheba

The Gorgeous Queen of Sheba's Visit to King Solomon in Jerusalem About the Year 1015 B.C., as Described in the Bible. From the Noted Painting by Sir E. J. Poynter, R. A.

For the First Time Since King Solomon's Famous Love Affair of 3,000 Years Ago a Woman Rules Over the Land Whence Came King Solomon's Royal Sweetheart

A LIVING Queen of Sheba now sits upon the jewelled barbaric throne which the immortal Queen of Sheba of the Bible once filled so gloriously.

In other words, there is a new Empress of Abyssinia, the country which corresponds roughly to the ancient Sheba and Ethiopia of Biblical times. Thus for the first time in 3,000 years there is a Queen of Sheba occupying the throne of her famous ancestress, for the new Empress is a direct descendant of King Solomon's queenly visitor. It may be recalled that some women rulers like the Empress Taitou wife of the late remarkable Emperor Menelek, have played an important part in Abyssinia, but they were only imperial consorts, whereas the new Empress is a sovereign in her own right.

This is perhaps the most picturesque and extraordinary occurrence brought about by the great war. Up to the present no belligerent country has been forced to change its monarch as a result of the war, but in Abyssinia disturbances indirectly connected with the war have led to the enthronement of the new Empress.

The young Emperor Yassu (the Abyssinian word for "Jesus"), grandson of the famous Menelek, has been dethroned and a young girl, the Empress Zaouditou, the youngest daughter of Menelek, has been put in his place, thus becoming the real "Queen of Sheba," as the Western World will prefer to call her.

According to a French account, the lately deposed ruler of Abyssinia, Lij Yassu, had become a Moslem under German influence and was endeavoring to rule the country contrary to its ancient Christian principles.

He aroused great indignation among the Christian Abyssinian Princes by his libertinism and apostasy from the national religion. He kept himself in power with the help of the savage Mohammedan tribes on the eastern border and by moving the capital of the Empire from Addis Abeba to Harrar.

Ras Tafari, Governor of the Province of Harrar, a son of the powerful Ras Makonnen, whom Lij Yassu had tried to put out of the way, placed himself at the head of the opposition, which was composed of all the priests and native princes, and he proposed the dethronement of the Negus.

The ruler of Abyssinia, it should be explained, is called in the native language "Negus Negusti," meaning "King of Kings." This is commonly translated Emperor.

At the last national feast day, called the "Maskal," at Addis Abeba, the supreme head of the national church, the Abuna Matheos, a kind of Archbishop, solemnly released the Abyssinian nation from its oath of allegiance and declared Lij Yassu deposed from the throne.

Amid scenes of barbaric splendor and great popular rejoicing he proclaimed as Empress Zaouditou, younger daughter of the late Emperor Menelek and installed as regent and heir to the throne Ras Tafari. It is supposed that the Ras will continue heir only as long as the young Empress has no children.

The deposed ruler, who was at Harrar when these events took place, attempted to re-establish his throne, aided by his father, the powerful Ras Michael. The army of the new government promptly attacked the troops of Lij Yassu, and on October 27, after a second and very sanguinary engagement, captured Ras Michael.

And thus after 3,000 years a new Queen of Sheba was enthroned in splendor where Solomon's Queen of Sheba once ruled.

How will the new Queen of Sheba behave? Will she display an eagerness to travel and learn new wisdom, like Solomon's Queen of Sheba? Will she be an earnest promoter of Christianity, as the Ethiopian Queen Candace is supposed to have been? Will she be more like Cleopatra and Nitocris and other famous hot-blooded women, who ruled in civilized Africa in ancient times?

The young Queen of Sheba is of decidedly attractive appearance. Although her skin is of African hue, the Hebrew and Arab elements in her blood can be clearly traced. She is refined, graceful and intelligent in expression.

The Emperor Lij Yassu of Abyssinia, Who Has just Been Deposed to Make Way for Zaouditou Because He Relapsed from Christianity to Mohammedanism.

Zaouditou will have possession of the grandest collection of emeralds in the world, though they are roughly cut. Her crown jewels of all kinds are very valuable, for Abyssinia is noted for its wealth of gold and precious stones. The Empress's chief emblem of sovereignty is a great umbrella adorned with gold and jewels, which is raised above her throne.

She rules over a population composed entirely of fierce warriors, all of them being cavalrymen. The women can fight when needed. Abyssinia is a feudal state, divided into a number of provinces at the head of each of which is a chief called a "Ras," who owes military service to the Emperor. Under each Ras are minor chieftains to whom their immediate followers owe military service. The late Menelek placed the military overlordship of the Emperor on a firm basis for the first time in many years.

In speculating on the character of the interesting new young Empress it is natural to recall the comparatively recent career of the Empress Taitou, the amazing consort of Menelek, who aided him in his successes and finally controlled him. Of course, we must hope that Zaouditou will show herself a finer type than Taitou, who, by the way, now lingers forgotten and perhaps at the point of death in an obscure convent.

Taitou was a queen worthy to rank with Semiramis, Cleopatra and Messalina. What distinguished her especially was that she had eleven husbands, and that, as she rose in greatness and capacity, she removed ten of them successively from a world where they had become superfluous.

From being a soldier's slave, beaten like a dog, running after the army on bare feet, Taitou mounted on a stairway of ten successive husbands' skulls to the throne of Abyssinia.

PHOTO BY PAUL THOMPSON NY

The Old Empress Taitou, Wife of the Late Emperor Menelek, Who Made Abyssinia Powerful and Independent.

Like most of the great female rulers of history, Taitou was a woman of strong affections, but no particular man was permanently indispensable.

She breathed an atmosphere of blood and intrigue since her infancy. Not content with her husbands' heads, it is rumored that she bathed in children's blood to preserve her youth and beauty.

When Taitou was a girl of sixteen she was married to an Abyssinian chief and led him to enter into a conspiracy against Emperor Theodore of Abyssinia, who was very justly hated. She was his favorite. The conspirators planned to put poison in his wine. The conspiracy was discovered. Her husband and the rest of the conspirators were fed to the lions, a time-honored way of disposing of political prisoners in Abyssinia.

The Emperor preferred not to shed the blood of a beautiful girl. He ordered Taitou to be married by force to a common soldier with instructions to this man to keep her proud spirit in subjection.

The soldier flogged her thoroughly about every other day and gave her plenty of kicks between times.

Her husband having been killed in battle, she fell quite intentionally under the eye of the conquering Ras Mogolo and married him.

Then she passed from one husband to another, each one dying and hastily until she finally achieved the conquest of the Negus Menelek, who had just completed the conquest of Abyssinia by overcoming a series of rebellions.

When the fierce Menelek grew old and feeble, Taitou became the chief power in the land. It was believed by many Abyssinians that she had poisoned him. On this account a powerful combination of Abyssinian chiefs drove her from power on Menelek's death.

Lij Yassu then became Emperor, and he has been driven out by another revolution, as already described.

Some confusion may be caused by the statement that modern Abyssinia is both the ancient Sheba and Ethiopia of the Bible. The explanation is that Ethiopia was the name of the vaguely defined semi-civilized country lying south of ancient Egypt and corresponding roughly to the present Abyssinia, while Sheba or Saba was the southern portion of Arabia, which was separated by only a few miles of the Red Sea from Ethiopia. In very early times these Sabaean Arabs extended their rule into the wealthy land of Ethiopia, while Hebrews came thither on various occasions from the north by sea, attracted by its gold and treasure.

The Arab Queen of Sheba, who herself claimed descent from Abraham and his wife Keturah, paid a visit to King Solomon at Jerusalem about the year 1000 B. C. She had heard so much of the king's wisdom that she came to test him with hard questions, as the book of Kings tells us. At the same time she brought him a great train of valuable presents. "And King Solomon gave unto the Queen of Sheba all her desire," says the Bible.

The Arabic legends give this Queen of Sheba the name "Balkis" and assert that she bore a son to King Solomon, who received the name "Menelek," and that this son and his descendants ruled over Abyssinia. The name Abyssinia is derived from an Arabic word meaning "mixed," and seems to be very well deserved.

When the French explorer, Hugues Le Roux, visited Abyssinia a few years ago, one of the treasures he brought back was the Abyssinian manuscript, describing the Queen's visit to King Solomon and also an Abyssinian version of "The Song of Solomon," varying from the Biblical version.

Abyssinia is to-day the oldest Christian monarchy. In its monasteries and convents there are many priceless treasures, including ancient manuscripts of both the Old and New Testaments.

Each church has a tabot, or ark of the covenant, behind the curtain of its own holy of holies, which lends color to the tradition that the ark of the covenant from the Temple was transferred for safety to Axum by the early Menelek when it was imperiled.

Those Abyssinians who claim descent from King Solomon and the 12,000 Jews, whom he sent after Queen Balkis, to-day form the aristocracy of the country and are Christians. On the other hand another contingent of Hebrews came from Jerusalem after the destruction of the Temple and their descendants have remained strictly faithful to their ancient belief and ritual. Thus primitive Judaism and primitive Christianity are both found in Abyssinia.

The Little Prince Tassafa, Grandson of Menelek and Nephew of the New Queen, with a Noble Girl Attendant of the Same Type as the Queen Herself.

Tip Tilted Tops

A Head Drapery of the Old-Fashioned Crochet Work That Has Become New, and the Very Odd New One-Eye Veil

A "Tip Tilted" Lace Cap, With Trimming of Irridescent Beads

By Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

An Unusual Example of the Angle at Which Many Choose to Wear Their Hats

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

"SEEMS to me all hats are tipsily inclined, quoth a Fifth avenue bachelor. "No offense toward their ahorable wearers, of course," he hastily added.

Scrutinizing the head coverings presented on this page, you will agree with the bachelor. The largest picture displays a rakishing tilted bit of lace and two considerably to-the-windward feathers. Upon the weight of the ornament the feathers and the bit of twisted lace depend for their security upon the head.

"Tip Tilted Tops" is the way an April bride described this part of her trousseau in a letter to a friend in Chicago, who is to be her bridesmaid.

"To be really smart you must look as though your hat were falling off," complained a girl who was looking about in the shops for a chapeau or two for Southern wear.

"Study the angle at which a hat is most becoming to you, and wear it at that slant," I advised.

To most wearers a hat slightly inclined to one side or the other is becoming. Seldom is the hat set squarely upon the head as distinctive and as fitting a frame for the head and face as when it seems to have yielded a bit to the command of the law of gravity, which pulls all downward. This slant of the hat may be prolonged past the boundary of good taste and trench upon the appearance of intoxication, as the bachelor tried delicately to convey. Every woman must be the censor of her own wardrobe. She exercises the veto power in all matters involving her clothes. In this, as in all other instances, good taste and the sense of beauty must rule.

The largest of the pictures is the most striking example of the "tip tilted tops" that are the favorites of the moment. Designed for evening wear, it may look charming above a piquant face and worn with evening gown and one of the barbarically splendid wraps that would seem to have emptied some of the fullest of purses.

Of the same trend, and also for evening wear, is the cap of lace and irridescent beads shown in the smaller picture. That old-fashioned crochet work has indeed become the mode is proven by the arrangement of drapery in the third picture. A typically "slipping hat" or "tip tilted top" is that photographed from a model of sequin-encircled crown, with transparent top and a tall, knight-like plume.

A Striking Example of the "Tip Tilted Tops" That Are Favorites of the Moment. It Is Designed for the Opera or Theatre

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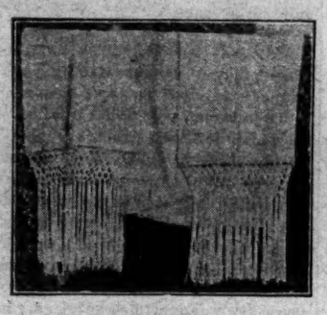

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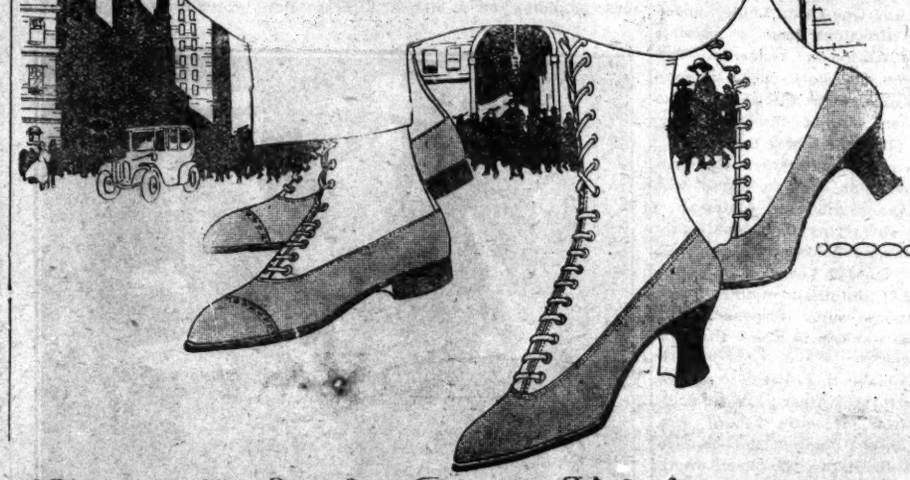

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"THE IRON CLAW" The most Sensational Serial Photo Play of Modern Times

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Written by Arthur Stringer,

Author of "The Occasional Offender" "The Wire Trapper," "Gun Runners," Etc.

SYNOPSIS

On Windward Island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori floods the island and kidnaps Golden's little daughter Margery. Twelve years later in New York a Masked One rescues Margery from Legar and takes her to her father's home, whence she is recaptured. Margery's mother fruitlessly implores Golden to find their daughter. The Laughing Mask again takes Margery away from Legar. Legar sends to Golden a warning and a demand for a portion of the chart of Windward Island. Margery meets her mother. The chart is lost in a fight between Manley and one of Legar's henchmen, but is recovered by the Laughing Mask. Count Da Espares figures in a dubious attempt to entrap Legar and claims to have killed him. Golden's house is dynamited during a masked ball. Legar escapes but Da Espares is crushed in the ruins. Margery rescues the Laughing Mask from the police. Manley finds Margery not indifferent to his love. He saves her from Mauki's poisoned arrows. Manley plans a mock funeral which fails to accomplish the desired purpose, the capture of the Iron Claw and his gang. Margery is saved from death at the hands of the Iron Claw by the Laughing Mask. An attempt by the Iron Claw to blow up the O'Mara cottage is frustrated in the nick of time. The Laughing Mask discloses his identity to Margery. Margery overhears the police's plan to take the Laughing Mask prisoner and hastens to warn him. They escape both the police and the Iron Claw. Later the Laughing Mask is almost taken while with Margery at her home. He eludes capture; Margery's father tells her that the Mask has met death.

FIFTEENTH EPISODE

The Double Resurrection

As Legar leaned back in the dim seclusion of his smoothly running limousine he permitted his scar-ravaged features the rare luxury of a twisted smile.

Behind that leering face the active brain was marshaling certain past events and generating certain future schemes. One fact was indisputable—in the past two men had blocked him at every turn. These enemies were now out of the way—they were dead.

The limousine purred steadily southward through the deepening shadows of the almost deserted avenue. It turned into a mean side street and drew up beside the curb, well beyond the range of the sputtering arc light.

Two skulking figures sidled out of a gloomy areaway and approached the limousine as Legar got out. These worthies, answering to the appellations of Red Eagan and One-Lamp Louie, were of that primordial type which recognizes only the law of brute force. So it was that Red Eagan, mistaking Legar's twisted smile for something approaching good humor, attempted an unusual degree of familiarity.

"Say, gov'nor, I don't want t' raise a holler, but that swell buzz wagon must eat up a pile of swag."

Legar replied curtly, with darkening face.

"You'll get your share of the stuff, Eagan, no more and no less. But there are times when that kind of talk might prove unhealthy, and the sooner the fact penetrates your thick skull the better."

The trio cautiously approached a ruinous old Washington Square mansion, and slipping into this dubious rabbit warren, crossed the hall, dimly lit by one sickly gas jet. As they started up the stairs, a slender, heavily veiled young woman came hastily out of one of the rooms on the top floor. She leaned for a moment over the rickety balustrade, striving to pierce the half gloom enshrouding the identity of the oncoming visitors. Wheeling about the young woman darted swiftly through one of the half dozen doors off the hallway. Her refuge proved to be a windowless walled room cluttered with dilapidated trunks and useless relics of bygone lodgers.

From the depths of an ancient cabinet, the veiled stranger drew forth a telephonic helmet. As she quickly adjusted the microphones over her ears she heard the sound of voices. The voices, restrained and low-toned at first, rapidly became loud and quarrelsome.

The angry tones were those of Jules Legar and Red Eagan. The storm of heated words centered about the heavy iron safe standing in one corner of the room. Up to a comparatively short time ago this safe had been the receptacle of certain valuables looted by Red Eagan and One Lamp Louie, under Legar's directions, from a palatial upper Fifth avenue residence. The safe door now stood open—its contents scattered promiscuously about the floor, but of the Van Horn family plate there was no trace.

"The guy what cracked this crib had the inside dope for sure," was Red Eagan's muttered comment.

"Are you trying to insinuate this is a plan to double-cross you and Louie?" queried Legar.

"I ain't insinuatin' nothin'," was the other's surly response, "but who else was hep to where the stuff was salted?"

The answer Red Eagan received was both prompt and effective. A heavy iron projectile caught him neatly on the point of the jaw. He gyrated limply to the floor, where he lay for a moment in dazed uncertainty. Then with a vindictive oath he tugged loose his automatic and fired point-blank at the sardonic face bending over him. A purple mist clouded the gunman's aim and the bullet spent itself with a soft plunk in the plastered ceiling. Before Eagan could fire a second time, that terrible iron projectile attached to the stump of Legar's arm descended again with lightning speed and sent the revolver spinning to the other side of the room.

At the staccato bark of the pistol the statuesque eavesdropper in the storeroom had stiffened with rigid expectation, but when Legar's incisive tones again broke in on her ears she displayed a sudden and startling activity. Throwing off her metallic headgear, she quickly upended an oblong packing case and, balancing on this shaky pedestal, worked loose the rusty hasp securing the heavy skylight. Forcing the yielding frame-work gradually upward with her head and shoulders, she wormed and undulated her way to the flat tin roof. Catlike she took the ten-foot drop to the roof of the adjoining house, landing lightly on her feet, and, scudding through a door opening upon a stairway, made her way down to the street.

A few moments later the meditative Red Eagan, walking slowly across the narrow strip of shadowy park, felt a light tap on his shoulder. He wheeled sharply in his tracks, his hand reaching instinctively toward his empty gun pocket. He quickly realized he had nothing to fear from this veiled woman who stood quietly confronting him, and who in no way resembled an emissary from that domed building known as headquarters. She silently motioned him toward a secluded bench near by. Prompted by a vague curiosity, Eagan warily followed her. It was not until they were seated that the woman of mystery spoke.

"Never mind how I know, but you have a heavy score to settle with a one-armed man calling himself Jules Legar—I can help you in this."

At that moment this strange conference was augmented by a third person, who took up his stand behind a thick boled maple, where he could hear every word spoken. Legar, surmising the mutinous gunman was in a mood to stir up trouble, had despatched One-Lamp Louie to shadow his former pal.

"The plan is a simple one—your master has made it appear that a number of terrible crimes were perpetrated by his enemy, the Laughing Mask. Even the police have been persuaded to take that view. But you know, and I know, the real guilt lies with Legar. This man must be brought to justice and the name of the Laughing Mask cleared, even though he be dead. This can be done only by showing in detail how these crimes were committed—if you will write out those details tonight and place them in my hands tomorrow I will see that your score with Jules Legar is paid in full." The woman paused, and then continued—evidently trying a different tact. "If you do what I ask faithfully, I will also make good your share of the loot which so mysteriously took wings and vanished from Legar's safe. But remember—I have the power to punish as well as to reward.

"Come to a place in Jersey called Rosedale—when you get off the train turn to the left and follow the highway until you see a big white house standing on a hill—a little

SCENE FROM "THE IRON CLAW," CHAPTER NO. 15 (PATHE).

way down the road you will see an old barn on the edge of a deep gully—at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning I will meet you just outside that old barn. I will have your money and shall expect you to have the written statement disclosing Legar's crimes."

Again she hesitated, and then, hoping to play on Eagan's apparent credulity, added, "The spirit of the dead Laughing Mask is working with me. He will watch your every move, until that paper is in my hands!"

This chance shot told heavily, for the superstitious yeggman, while fearing no corporal enemy, possessed an unreasoning dread for anything savoring of the supernatural. Casting an apprehensive look about him, he bleated out in terror:

"For Gawd's sake, call off the spirrit, lady. I give yer me dyin' oath an' affydavt t' do what yer axed me, but I don't want t' go up against no spooks."

One-Lamp Louie, who had been drinking in this artfully staged flummery with avid ears, his one good optic almost starting from its socket, now precipitately rushed to his chief. As he reported in detail his filched version of the conversation between Red Eagan and the veiled guardian of departed spirits, it was apparent he shared in no light measure the superstitious fear of his traitorous confrere. But these vaporish fancies were quickly dispelled by the craftyminded master schemer.

"You're as bad as some half-witted old woman, falling for that spirit bunk," snapped Legar. "I suppose you'll want someone to hold your hand in the dark after this."

"If there ain't no spirrits mixed up in this deal, gov'nor, who tipped off that bunch o' carpe to all this inside gossip she handed Red?" solemnly queried the wide-eyed thug.

"Unless I miss my guess there's a dictaphone planted in this room and I'm going to find it if it takes a week," said Legar.

He lost no time in making good this declaration, fishing under the furniture, along the moldings and in the dark corners of the room with that prehensile iron hook which seemed almost endowed with human intelligence. Suddenly he gave a guttural bark of triumph—under the heavy iron safe backed against the wall he found the object of his search and a few moments' work sufficed to trace the tell-tale thread of wire back to the storeroom, where the upended packing case and unlocked skylight told their own story.

"That ought to answer your ravings," was Legar's quiet-toned comment to his bewildered lieutenant, and then he added maliciously, "there will be some uninvited guests at the next seance of your highpriestess friend, and somehow I have a feeling that she and Red are going to join those departed spirits inside of the next twenty-four hours."

The unsuspecting object of Legar's levity, with her features still heavily shrouded as on the preceding night, stepped out of the sagging doorway of a weather-stained old barn which clung dizzily to the brink of a precipitous and rock-toothed ravine. As she approached the formal Italian garden centered about a musically cascading fountain she perceived a golden-haired girl seated on one of the rustic benches.

Presently an elderly, white-haired man, whose deep-lined face and troubled eyes bore mute witness of past mental strife, came slowly down the graveled walk stopped beside the disconsolate figure on the rustic bench.

"You mustn't take this so to heart, Margery—if Davy could speak from the grave he would tell you to be brave for his sake—and as for the Laughing Mask—that unmitigated scoundrel and hypocrite isn't worth one of your tears."

The reply trembling on Margery's lips remained unspoken, for at that moment a young woman whose features were hidden by heavy folds of black velling stepped out from behind a vine-covered trellis.

"You are doing the Laughing Mask a grave injustice, Enoch Golden," she cried in a clear and ringing voice, "and even now if you and your daughter will accompany me but a short distance I will place in your hands indisputable proof of what I say."

A suddenly reanimated Margery sprang to her feet. She turned to the unknown intruder and cried impetuously: "Can you really show that the Laughing Mask was innocent of all those terrible charges? If you can, please, please take us quickly to where you have the proof."

"Wait, Margery," cautioned the experience-saddened banker. "First let this veiled person tell us who she is and where she wants to take us. This may be one of Legar's tricks, for all we know."

"I am a well-wisher of the Laughing Mask. Beyond that I cannot disclose my identity," came the guarded reply. "I am unarmed and ask you to go only as far as the old barn on your own estate."

Still questioning the outcome of this dubious venture, the stern-faced millionaire finally yielded to Margery's earnest importuning, and, following the black-garbed figure of their swiftly moving guide, they presently stood before the dilapidated old building tottering on the brink of the ravine. At that moment a thick-set, flat-footed individual shuffled into view along the dusty road, the visor of his cap pulled low over his malevolent blue-jowled face and his beefy fists jerking uneasily as he walked. The woman in black turned to her companions, and, indicating this ungainly figure, spoke rapidly.

"I have every reason to believe that man has kept faith with me, and if I am right I shall be able in a few minutes to places in your hands the proof of which I spoke. But if there should be treachery I wish to face it alone. You will find that the harness room in the loft of the barn has a strong door with heavy bolts. Plase wait for me there, and at the first sound of trouble, barricade yourself until help comes from the house."

"This sounds like a trap," returned the millionaire, with emphatic disapproval. "Come Margery, come back to the house at once."

But Margery Golden proved to have a will of her own as well as a surprising faith in that mysterious defender of the Laughing Mask. Taking her father's arm she half coaxed, half led the protesting master of finance into the ramshackle old structure which bore little semblance to a citadel of defense.

So far everything had gone in accordance with the carefully laid plans of the muffled strategist, and with a feeling that victory was within her reach, she quickly approached Red Eagan, who was waiting near by with undisguised impatience.

"Sure, I got what yer lookin' fer, lady," he answered in reply to her look of interrogation, "but between them spirrits an' a cramp in me mitt, I've had one 'ell of a night."

Reaching into an inner pocket Red Eagan drew out a grimy ink-splashed paper.

"This 'ere dockyment will put th' bug on that iron claw gorilla all right. Now, if yer ready t' come across wid—"

The gunman's words were suddenly clipped short by the sharp crack of a pistol. A look of surprised consternation came into Red Eagan's face—for a moment he swayed unsteadily on his feet—then slowly crumpled into a heap of inanimate clay. Into the startled vision of his companion came a black limousine furiously racing along the highway, the evil face of Legar plainly discernible as he leaned far out from the swaying vehicle, emptying his automatic in their direction. There was not a moment to lose. Snatching the crimson-stained paper from under the limp body of the slain gunman, the woman ran swiftly toward the old barn, reaching that sanctuary just as Legar and his confederates swarmed out of the limousine in hot pursuit. Through the sagging protals and up the rickety stairs she darted, the wolfish pack close at her heels. For a brief instant she surveyed her surroundings. Behind the heavy oaken door of the harness-room she knew Margery and her father had taken refuge in accordance with her instructions, and she must in no way jeopardize their safety.

Close by a broken window, overlooking the depths of the rocky gorge, stood a shabby old-fashioned trunk. It took but a moment for the harried fugitive to scramble into that ancient receptacle, but even as she lowered the cover Legar and his henchmen stormed up the narrow stairs. The quick eye of the master crook caught the movement of that closing trunk cover. Grinning with unholy exultation, he turned to his unsavory crew of followers.

"Take that trunk and throw it out the window," snarled Legar. "We've caged our bird all right, and when she hits those rocks she won't feel like meddling with my business for some time to come."

As he led his murderous band out of the old building toward the abruptly sloping wall of the ravine, the door of the harness room slowly opened and Enoch Golden stepped out, closely followed by his horror-stricken daughter.

"I could see plainly through that crack in the door," murmured the white-faced girl, "the poor woman tried to hide in a trunk and Legar had his men drop her from the window."

The distressed look in her eyes changed to one of sudden bewilderment. From out of the cobwebbed mouth of a grain chute, over which the trunk had been resting, appeared the head and shoulders of the veiled stranger. As she regained her footing on the rough boarded floor she drew from the inside of her black gown a crumpled and blood-stained paper. This she quietly handed to the startled girl.

Here is the proof I promised you," were her low-toned words.

"But how did you escape from the trunk?" interrogated the still bewildered Margery. "Who are you? And why did you risk your life to clear the name of the Laughing Mask?"

The woman replied calmly.

"Half the bottom of the trunk was broken away and it was easy for me to slide through the opening into that grain chute. As to who I am, the time has come when I am ready to reveal my identity." The woman of mystery, with a quick movement, tore off her heavy veil and with it a wig of dark hair, disclosing a clean-cut and boyishly handsome face. An incredulous gasp of surprise burst from Margery's lips—"Davy!" she shrilled joyfully. "Oh, Davy, you have come back to us from the dead."

"Yes, I have come back to you," answered the resurrected Manley, "soon I will tell you the whole story, but now unless we are to fall into the clutches of Legar and his band of cutthroats we must leave this building at once."

* * *

A little later Manely sat on the white-pillared veranda relating his strange story to a group of listeners.

"I remember a terrible explosion," he said reflectively, "then the mausoleum came tumbling down about my ears like a house of cards. After that everything seemed to get dark, and about a week ago I came to my senses lying on a cot in a hospital. You must have mistaken some other poor beggar for me, and, while every-one thought I was dead, it seemed like a good chance to catch Legar off his guard. I got the paper I wanted, but I guess I've stirred up a hornet's nest."

One of the listeners was a bull-necked individual with a reddish-brown complexion, wearing the uniform of a captain police. He now shuffled his feet uneasily.

"That's all very interestin', young man," he broke in with an air of impatience, "but I've come all the way to this jumpin' off place from headquarters to get that Van Horn loot you say you lifted out of Legar's safe.

"I've got a couple of shoo fly cops from Jersey City workin' with me on this job and it's time we got down to business."

"All right, Captain Brackett," rejoined the smiling Davy as he rose to his feet, "we can get the stolen plate whenever you're ready. The stuff is down at the old barn hidden in one of the feed bins. We had Negus, the second man, mount guard over it with a rifle until you came."

As the group moved toward the steps of the veranda a stoop-shouldered old gardener pottering over a nearby tulip bed straightened his blue-overalled figure and touched his cap respectfully. His patriarchal beard, streaked with gray, almost covered his left arm, which he bore in a sling improvised from a red bandanna handkerchief knotted over his shoulder.

"You can let that work go and come along with us," Golden replied, and as he caught sight of the stalwart figure of one of the undergardeners amid the shrubbery he added, reflectively, "and bring Peter with you. Fishing in the depths of a moldy bin. Devy drew out a heavily weighted gunny sack, which clanked musically to the ears of the russet-faced police captain.

"This is goin' to make some stir at headquarters," he gloated, tenderly replacing the yellow metalled dinner set, an' I've got a hunch that one-armed crook ain't so far off. We'll send the swag up to the house an' then beat every inch of the gully for this bunch of rattlesnakes."

This plan met with Golden's approval, and he turned to the old gardener who was standing with mouth agape.

"Here, Tim," he ordered, "take Peter and Negus and get this bag up to the house. Tell Miss Margery I want it locked in the gunroom safe, and keep that safe guarded carefully until we get back."

It was with much dubious head shaking that old Tim accepted this apparently unwelcome trust, and hobbled off in company with Peter, who bore the treasure sack on his shoulder, while the perturbed Negus trailed close behind with his rifle. As they reached the graveled driveway swinging in a graceful half circle under the columned porte-cochere the head gardener stopped as though struck by a sudden thought.

"Be gorry!" he ejaculated, "th' masther clance forgot he kapes that safe locked up entorely, nary a soul but himself knowin' th' combination—Nagus, be a good lad and run back an' ask him what'll we be doin' with th' sack."

Tim and his companion entered the house and made their way along highly polished floors to the gunroom at the further end of the imposing hall. Here they found Margery Golden, who listened with amused interest to the old Irishman's voluble description of the treasure.

"There was no necessity for sending Negus back," she exclaimed, "I know the combination of the safe quite as well as father."

A startling transformation suddenly took place in the person of old Tim. The stoop vanished from his back, and with a quick movement he freed his left arm, carried in a sling by his side. The next moment that left arm, bearing a heavy hook of wrought iron, crashed down upon the skull of the unsuspecting Peter.

With a panther-like spring the metamorphosed gardener was upon the bewildered girl bending over the safe, and again that cruel iron claw shot out, clutching her arm as in a vise. With a derisive laugh of triumph Legar tore off his false trappings, his thin lips gave a shrill, penetrating whistle. In response to this signal a faint shuffling noise came from the direction of the fireplace, and two of Legar's followers, with faces blackened like imps of darkness, sprawled out. At a curt command from their grim-faced leader they quickely bound the shrinking girl, and, tying a handkerchief over her mouth, dragged her across the floor into the fireplace. Legar caught up the sack of disputed plunder, and, clawing his way up the ragged lining of the murky chimney flue, vanished.

Even as the quaint personality of old Tim merged into that viciously depraved character, Jules Legar, the baffled group searchers returning to the old barn saw approaching them the rheumatic stooped figure of the old gardener who carried his left hand in a red bandanna safe until we returned."

"What does this mean, Tim?" Enoch Golden interrogated sternly. "I thought I told you to guard the safe until we returned."

"Faith an' I don' know phwat ye moight be talkin' about, Misther Golden," rejoined the old man querulously, "th' new docthure yer was ather sendin' to look at me hand gave me a shlapin' powdher to relave th' pain an' said 'twas ye'er ordthers to stay in me bed th' whoile."

Into the faces of his startled listeners flashed bewildered amazement, then they rushed with one accord toward the distant manor house. Davy was already throwing his slender weight against the bolted door of the gunroom and calling out words of encouragement to the gentle girl he believed was in that room. The strong-armed police captain, seizing a medieval battle ax which ornamented the wall, smashed in the locked door with a couple of well-directed blows. The men stormed across the threshold of the gunroom, them stopped short in blank surpris The windows were shut and fastened from the inside, the limp and sprawling Peter lay where he had been dropped in his tracks, but of Margery Golden and the burlap sack there was no trace.

It was Davy who, eagerly circling the room picked up by the fireplace a dainty square of filmy lace, and recognized it as that same handkerchief which a little earlier had fluttered its friendly message to him from Margery's hand as she stood on the veranda. His quick eye noted the marks of grimy fingers on the woodwork and the layer of dislodged soot coating the brick flooring of the fireplace. The next moment he dived into the gloomy throat of the chimney and gained a narrow ledge formed by the junction of the gunroom chimney with one leading to another wing of the house.

Cautiously peering about for some sign of his unseen foe, Davy caught a brief glance of a swaying shadowy figure perched high above him. Then with a muffled oath that tottering figure came avalanching down the chimney, and landing on the narrow ledge, gripped at Davy as a drown-

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CONSTRUCTION OF PNEUMATIC TIRES

Vast Amount of Experimenting For Past 20-Years Has Evolved The Present Efficient Type

One of the most important parts of the car is the one which is most often neglected. It is the tire. The average motorist has very little interest in the subject of tire construction because he does not seem to realise how important such knowledge is to him.

The steel rim on the cartwheel is chiefly for protection, as it prevents the felloe from being damaged by contact with the road. The rubber tire has another important function to perform. It protects the passengers and mechanism from shock by smoothing out the small inequalities of the road. If a steel tire meets a stone half an inch high the whole wheel must be lifted that distance in order to pass over it. This shock may be partly taken up by the springs, but some of it is always transmitted to the passengers and mechanism. The pneumatic tire does not lift the wheel passing over the small obstructions, but is dented, the rubber and air yielding enough to allow the wheel to pass on smoothly. The shock of a steel tire on a wagon meeting a small stone is not great, as the vehicle does not travel fast; but on the automobile travelling at the usual speed it would give too hard a blow.

The present type of pneumatic tire has been evolved after years of experimenting. It consists of two tubes, the outer one called the "shoe," or "casing," provides the necessary strength to resist the driving strains, is flexible to allow whatever bending is necessary, and is thick enough to allow for wear. The surface is composed of material which will insure traction. The "inner tube" merely provides an air chamber. It has not sufficient strength of its own to support the high pressure used, so must never be inflated beyond a few pounds while removed from the shoe.

When we see the casing in cross-section we realise that it is far from being the simple thing it appears to be from the outside. It is built up of several layers, all firmly welded together. The part that touches the ground is called the "tread."

Beneath the tread is a strip called the "breaker-strip," supported by a layer of soft rubber called the "cushion layer." These act together to prevent puncture. The point of a nail coming through the tread must pass through the breaker strip before it can penetrate the vital part of the shoe. As the strip is tough and is supported on a yielding surface, it frequently escapes injury and so protects the layers beneath it. These layers are called the "fabric," and consist of the highest grade of close-woven canvas, made from Sea Island cotton, which has the longest staple (fiber) of any cotton in the world. This fabric is carefully inspected, and then the raw rubber, prepared for vulcanising, is laid over it. The two are then run through rolls under several hundred pounds pressure, forcing the rubber into every part of the fabric. Then, when the shoe is vulcanised, it becomes one solid mass, although made up of so many layers. The cushion layer is continued down the side to protect the fabric and is called the "side wall." Where the shoe touches the rim the edges are shaped in such a way as to grip the rim. These are called "beads."

APPERSON CAR NETS THE OWNER $50,000

It Also Causes His Death From Severe Case of 'Road-aplanitis'

Since the Apperson Roadaplane was first announced it has been accused of many things. But perhaps the most serious comes from out in Nebraska—a death from Road-aplanitis—at least that is what has been reported to the Apperson Bros. Automobile Company in Kokomo, Ind.

Mr. V. M. Boal of Nebraska City sends in the news. In writing the Apperson Company he says:

"A man in our town bought one of the first Apperson models and ran it for ten years, traded it for a farm in the Kansas oil belt and sold the farm for $50,000. He would buy another Roadaplane, but he is dead. His death was not unexpected. He contracted Roadaplanitis."

Mr. Boal himself is the owner of an Apperson, and goes on to say that he is healthy and in every way pleased with his car.

The Emil Grossman Manufacturing Co., Inc., has been reorganised under the name of Emil Grossman Manufacturing Corporation, with the capital stock divided into $150,000 first preferred, $160,000 second preferred, and 10,000 shares of common stock of no par value. The entire capital has been paid in.

The reorganisation is a part of the plans for the enlargement of the business, and the activities of the company will be concentrated on the production of Red Head spark plugs, Ever Good bumpers and mirrors.

AUTOS RECOGNIZED AS LEGITIMATE SECURITY

Banks Now Ready to Extend Reasonable Credit to Dealers In Good Standing

According to Walter H. Alford, Vice-President of The Nash Motors Company, formerly Comptroller of The General Motors Company, and closely in touch with financial matters, the motor car dealer no longer has difficulty in negotiating sufficient loans to finance the purchase and storage of cars during the winter months.

"Heretofore, right in the midst of the spring and summer selling seasons," declares Mr. Alford, "motor car dealers have lost thousands of dollars in sales because they were unable to secure sufficient cars to fill their orders. That was because either through their inability to finance a proper stock of cars in the winter, or because of lack of foresight they had not laid proper plans at a time when they could have secured these cars from the manufacturer.

"There is only one excuse for a car shortage today and that is lack of foresight, for the banks now rank the motor car among the best securities and are ready and eager to extend reasonable loans to the dealer.

"The automobile is now universally recognised in banking circles as legitimate security of the first quality and consequently it is an easy matter for a dealer of good standing in his community to properly finance his business at regular banking rates of interest."

The Studebaker Corporation has just completed the purchase of the Staver Carriage Company plant of Chicago and will use it for the assembling of automobiles. The buildings are four stories and contain approximately 300,000 square feet and are modern in every way and adapted for the purpose of auto assembling. The move in Chicago was necessary on account of the growth of the business in the last few years. The plant is to be placed in operation as soon as the necessary equipment can be installed. Dealers of the West will be saved much trouble in time of freight car congestion through the opening of the Chicago assembly plant with its superior shipping facilities.

NAMING THE PACKARD

Our first Packard builder is identified with one of our newest Packard dealer-ships. J. W. Packard, founder of the Packard line, is president of the Packard Buffalo Motor Company, Inc., which purchased the Buffalo interests of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York.

"J. W. Packard not only gave the Packard its name but he gave it engineering genius and devotion which inspired the earlier development and made the ideals which have guided subsequent progress." We quote ourselves, issue of April, 1911, as further saying: "J. W. Packard also gave us the phrase 'Ask the man who owns one.'"

Twenty years ago, Mr. Packard acquired his first gasoline propelled vehicle. It was a French tricycle that protested noisily as it hobbled along—when it could be induced to move at all. Later Mr. Packard bought an American-made, four-wheel affair. After he had lost his patience with that, he decided to have a real automobile if he had to make it himself. He produced the first Packard in 1899.

You know the rest of it—how a group of Detroiters bought Packards, became enthusiastic about them, reorganized the company with Mr. Packard, and removed the factory to Detroit. Mr. Packard was president at first; then he became chairman of the board of directors. About four years ago he resigned, but still retained his interest in the company, and so he does until this day.

Mr. Packard went to Buffalo frequently—he has a home at Lakewood, N. Y., not far from Buffalo. So he was induced to go into the business again and anew. His brother, W. D. Packard, is associated with him in the new enterprise.

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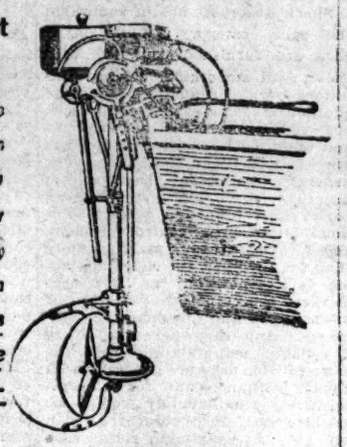

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A motor car is, in the main, made of metal.

The kind of metal used depends on the sincerity and honesty of the builder.

Therefore, an automobile is just as good as the care exercised by the manufacturer.

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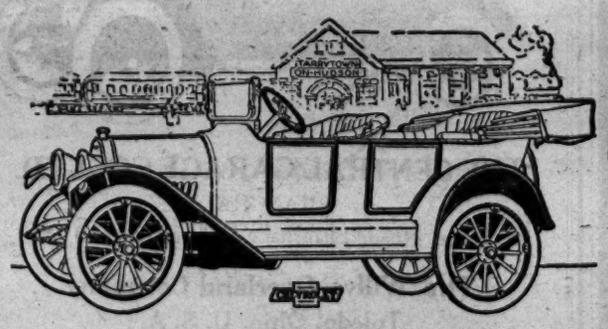

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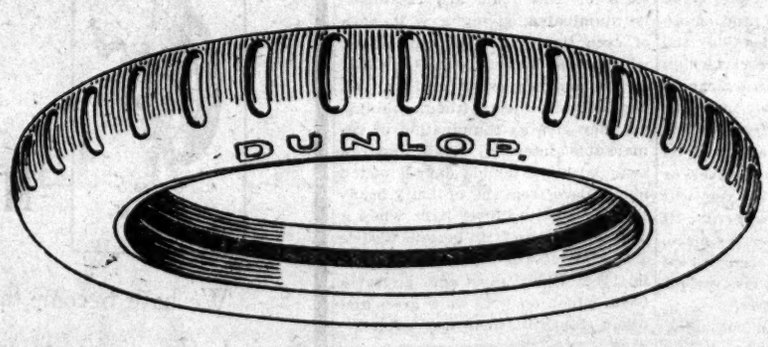

DUNLOP TYRES

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The Value Of Automobile Accessories

Driving or riding in an automobile that was not equipped with what are commonly known as accessories would be a good deal like living in a house that had no windows or doors, says The Outlook. It could be done, perhaps, but it would not be exactly enjoyable. And one would not want to repeat the performance any more often than necessary. No experienced motorist needs to be told how vitally essential to his comfort and well-being his accessories are.

In most cases, as a matter of fact, it is a little difficult to figure out just where the accessories stop and the car itself begins. The term accessory, in both theory and practice, is used to cover practically every integral part of the automobile. In the association known as the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, embracing most of the larger makers of automobile parts and fittings in the United States, there are some two hundred and seventy members, manufacturing everything from frames, bodies, motors, and axles to lap-robes, lights, and lubricants. A good many standard makes of cars are assembled rather than built, the frame being made by a manufacturer specializing in frames, the motor being designed and constructed by a manufacturer specializing in motors; just as in practically all cars such parts, for instance, as the electrical equipment, the carbureters, and the speed indicators and warning signals are furnished by makers specializing in exactly those particular parts. When one reflects that the accessory business of this country represents today a capitalization of approximately one billion dollars, one realizes that this industry alone has grown in the past few years to a position of both National and international importance. Yet, although crank shafts, connecting rods, and bearings are accessories in the strictest sense of the word, the average motorist would probably limit the definition of this term to devices which make motoring safer, easier, more pleasant, eliminating arbitrarily those accessories which, being fundamental parts of the car itself, might be said to be devices which make motoring possible in the first place. Inasmuch as this brief article is written for the average automobilist, we shall accept his definition without further quibbling.

Considered as contrivances to make motoring safer, easier, and more pleasant, the accessories on the market today—the accessories which may be bought either with a car or for a car—are responsible, perhaps, for most of the comforts which motoring offers. Strip a car of its accessories (using again the average motorist's definition), and you will have a machine that will run; it will carry you from place to place, but it will do little else, except demonstrate how much those various devices have meant to you.

Take tires, for example. Of course every machine comes equipped with tires, yet tires are accessories in every sense of the word. You have a certain freedom of choice in selecting the make and type with which your car is originally fitted; you have entire independence when the time at last comes for buying new shoes and tubes. For even the best tire will ultimately wear out.

In tires, perhaps more than in any other form of accessory, the progress of recent years has been most notable. Tire trouble, that ancient bane of every motorist's existence, has been cut down to what is apparently its irreducible minimum. Both tubes and shoes are better than they used to be; better designed, better made, and containing better, more perfectly balanced materials. And not only that, but the old nightmare of tire-changing has largely been eliminated. Demountable rims and quickly changed spare wheels have taken care of that.

Tires themselves are not only more serviceable than of old, but are also more efficiently adapted to meet actual road conditions. Great attention has been given to perfecting the design of treads, and the results is a tribute to science and American industry. In fact, so far has the development of tire design been carried that it is possible today for the owner of any make or weight of car to buy from any one of a number of manufacturers a tire that will be exactly suited to that car for any given service, road, or climatic condition; a tire made of the soundest, sturdiest materials, standing up in a way which a number of years ago would have been thought incredible. The romance of rubber, of treating it and adapting it to offer a genuine resistance to the wear and tear of the road, is one of the dramatic industrial romances of the century.

To attempt to cover the whole field of automobile accessories would be a herculean task, demanding volumes of print; and for that reason this article can do no more than give an outline of the practical value of what may perhaps be called the more established of these devices. These seem to fall into three general classes: first, those that make for safety; second, those that make for easier, more pleasant, driving; and, third, those that make for comfort and convenience.

Of the devices that could well bear the motto "Safety First," tire chains, glareless headlights, brake linings, and fire extinguishers are accessories which no motorist should overlook. Tire chains, the first of these, are admittedly essential. They hold the car from slipping and skidding under road conditions in which no other device has proved truly effective. They snap on easily, they cause a minimum of wear on the tires because of the fact that their semi-loose method of attachment allows them to creep slightly with each revolution of the wheel, thus putting the grip on a different part of the tire each time; and, beyond all, they are not expensive. A car equipped with chains on all four wheels will run as if it were on rails, even on the smoothest pavement and in the wettest, slipperiest weather.

Glareless headlights are a far more recent development than tire chains, but they have already proved themselves. The old-fashioned searchlight, while undeniably effective, possessed two strong and oft-reiterated counts against it: it tended to illuminate a path straight ahead, and straight ahead only; and it tended to blind the eyes of approaching drivers. Cities and towns rapidly forbade the use of such a pathfinder, and the need for devising some other solution of the headlight problem became increasingly apparent. Much experimentation resulted—and finally bore fruit in the multiple-lens lamp.

This new type of headlight, made today in a number of forms, gives actually more light than the searchlight, yet holds the light down on the road where it belongs. No light is wasted up in the air; and on a level roadway the beams extend no higher than from three to four feet above the ground. In addition, the sides of the road are thoroughly illuminated, giving a wide path of even lighting. The principle on which these lamps are made is that of the multiple prism or lens; you can look into them without winking, yet they give an illumination of remarkable intensity. And they do away with the double danger of too much glare from the ordinary headlight and of too little light when a dimmer is in use. In certain models a special glass is even used, absorbing the violet rays and giving a beam which tends to show grass and other things in their true colors.

The brake-lining question is another which has long engaged the attention of careful drivers. Motorists have come to realize how all-important the brake lining is, not only for their own safety, but for that of others on the road and in city streets. The brake lining is the actual thing that does the work, or rather bears the brunt of stopping the car; and the demand for a lining that will wear like iron and yet possess the necessary fabric qualities has brought to the front a number of thoroughly dependable products. Asbestos and similar materials are favored; and it is now possible for the car-owner to insist upon his machine being equipped with a brake lining that will give real brake service until it is finally worn to its last thin shred.

Then the matter of fire danger has been reduced to the final point where a little sensible precaution will render a disastrous automobile blaze almost impossible. A handy, light little extinguisher may be bought at any supply store, together with a neat bracket to hold it in place; and this extinguisher will handle any incipent fire that can start in a car—even the oil and gasoline fires which used to be so dangerous.

Horns and other warning signals have also been standardized—and in the main greatly reduced in price—and every careful motorist today has his car equipped with a horn or signal that really warns, and that can be heard either above the din of traffic or for a reasonable distance on the open road.

Of the accessories which make for easier, more pleasant driving the number is apparently legion. One may buy a car equiped or one may equip a car already bought with any number of vital conveniences which beyond all controversy have proved their worth. Among these might perhaps be mentioned electric equipment for starting and lighting, shock absorbers, special radiators to give increased efficiency in various ways, magnetos, lubricating oils for particular conditions and uses, batteries, spark plugs, wire wheels, demountable rims, and many other devices.

So much has been said and written about electric starting and lighting systems, and so thoroughly have they been demonstrated in both value and convenience, that any discussion here would be little more than repetition. Let it suffice to say that the owner of any car not so equipped can secure, at an extremely reasonable cost, an electric system for starting his motor and running his lights which will introduce him immediately to a new world of motoring luxury. The motor starts, even in the coldest weather, with the mere pressing of a button; the lights go on or off at will in the same easy way. Such a system once used—a reliable one, that is, secured from a well-known and established maker—will never be given up. It means too much.

Shock absorbers are in somewhat the same category. While many cars are furnished equipped with these road smoothers, driving conditions will sometimes demand additional spring-easing equipment; and with some cars the selection and application of shock absorbers are left entirely to the buyer. The generally uncertain character of American roads led directly to an early effort toward a perfect solution of the spring-control problem, and for this reason, perhaps more than for anyother, the shock absorbing devices now on the American market represent the height of mechanical and engineering efficiency. Any carowner can go to a reliable manufacturer—and the more reliable ones are generally well known by name—and for a comparatively small outlay equip his machine with shock absorbers which will give the maximum riding ease on any roads, and which will stand up amazingly under the severest road conditions. More than this the motorist cannot ask.

Batteries, magnetos, carbureters, spark plugs—all these devices are offered as accessories to render the performance of any car a little better than perhaps it has been. Certain cars, most cars undoubtedly, are turned out fully equipped with the best and most reliable of these accessories; but the owner of a car not so equipped—or the owner who has some personal preference or crankism—can have them fitted at little expense and with much resultant satisfaction. A good set of batteries, a good magneto, a good spark plug and carbureter—how essential eacn one of these is to the kind of performance every motorist hopes for and wants! The better batteries of nowadays give more power, last longer, and defy the breakdomns which only a few years ago caused such trouble. Magnetos are more dependable and efficient too, infintely better adapted than of old to actual motoring conditions. And the same general thing may be said about spark plugs and carbureters.

Even lubricating oils—an item of far greater importance than the novice would imagine—have been developed to the point where there is now a lubricant for every conceivable mechanical purpose and every condition of climate and driving need. The oils and greases of today really contain the minimum of carbon which was so long heralded in advertising claims; and no matter what kind of car you have you can now buy the right lubricant for every part with the full assurance that it is going to do its specified work in the most efficient possible way. Gasoline, too, is rapidly being standardized, so that in most sections of the country today the motorist can know exactly what he is putting into his tank.

From such accessories as these we come to the devices which made for creature comforts and convenience. Here again the number is almost untold. Speed indicators should possibly come under the previous class—of accessories which have more directly to do with the actual running of the car; but the modern speed indicator is so soundly made, so reliable and efficient in its work, that its use seems to make fundamentally for a condition of mind which brings it straight into the comfort column. To have one's car equipped with a special shock-absorbing fender or bumper (and the equipment costs little when compared to the satisfaction it gives) would seem also to be a matter of comfort.

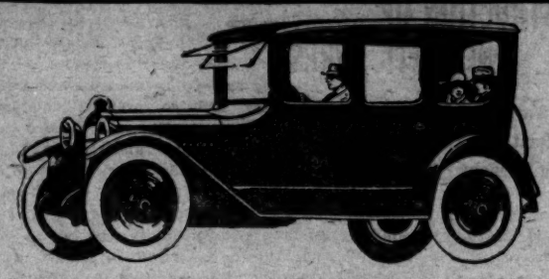
If you don't like the upholstering of your car, or if it is worn, or if for some other reason you want to change it, you can have it covered or refinished in one of any number of ways. Slip covers for summer are now made for practically every model of car; and it costs but little indeed to give your machine a brand-new body interior in this way. From the same manufacturer or dealer you can also purchase a specially designed radiator and engine hood cover to keep your motor warm in the bitterest winter weather. New light-weight and easily handled tops are also produced for various makes and models of cars, and there are a number of high-grade light-weight, thoroughly water-proof and wear-resisting top materials now on the market for the motorist who wants to fit his machine with a new and improved protection against sun and weather. Collapsible side curtains, with windows, designed to close thoroughly an open car for winter use are achieving popularity all over the northern part of the country. They are so designed that they open like a limousine door, and are apparently an accessory of wonderful convenience.

Car heaters—foot-warmers heated by the exhaust of the engine—are another form of winter comfort coming into wide use. An electrically operated hand-warmer placed on the steering-wheel is another notable accessory to comfortable winter driving. A steering-wheel that slides forward out of the way when you want to get in or out of the driving seat is another great convenience to motoring all the year around. Such devices—the list seems miles long, and any attempt to give it all would be futile—are made, it would seem, to meet the motorist's every wish and need. Most important of all, they do it cheaply.

One company makes a braided steel tow line, with convenient snaps on the ends, as a measure of preparedness against the past annoyances of breaking down or being stalled in impassable roads. The automobilist has long wanted a first-aid precaution of this sort that could be folded into a small space and that would yet hold any weight or strain. Automobile locks are now made, too, in various designs. There is one, for example, that renders the steering-wheel useless; another is a braided steel cable which locks in a jiffy around one of the wheels and the nearest spring. There are other good devices too.

Then there are engine-driven tire pumps that inflate one's tires quickly and without the strain of muscle-wearying back work. Tire testers, improved jacks, hand cleaners, windshield cleaners that actually keep the wind-shield clear, carbon removers, meters that show the heat of one's motor—all these devices are contributions of science and engineering skill that tend to make motoring what the automobile enthusiast of today knows it to be.

It is something more than interesting to observe that the enthusiast, the man who really gets the most out of his car, is the man who is first to equip his machine with the accessories that have proved themselves able to add so much to motoring comfort and pleasure. It means nothing more or less than that the accessories which are being produced today are thoroughly worth while. It isn't the real yachtsman who wears the yachting cap, any more than it is the real motorist who dresses himself up like a liveried chauffeur; but just as the real yachtsman has his boat equipped with every possible fitting for safety, convenience, and comfort, so the real motorist has his car equipped with the accessories that count.



The World's Viewpoint on the Hupmobile

BECAUSE motor car buyers have learned keenly to judge value, the world-wide approval of the Hupmobile is both interesting and important.

The car that wins everywhere the high favor accorded to the Hupmobile must be the best in its class—and the Hupmobile is that.

It must be comfortable to the point of luxury—and the Hupmobile is that also.

It must afford the maximum in roominess, convenience and easy riding—as the Hupmobile does.

It must be fast in the getaway, flexible and easily handled, powerful for speed and for the hills and heavy roads, silent and smooth-running.

And the Hupmobile is all these to an unusual degree.

Last, it must be economical to run and to keep—and Hupmobile reputation on that score is flawless.

Any Hupmobile dealer is ready to submit the car to any reasonable demonstration you may require to convince you—as thousands already know—that it outpoints any car in its class.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc cloth. Rear axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base (115" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater). Tyres 875 x 105 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; ammeter; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colours, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

Hupp Motor-Car Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Dealers for all China, except Peking Province:

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai

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CALL ON US

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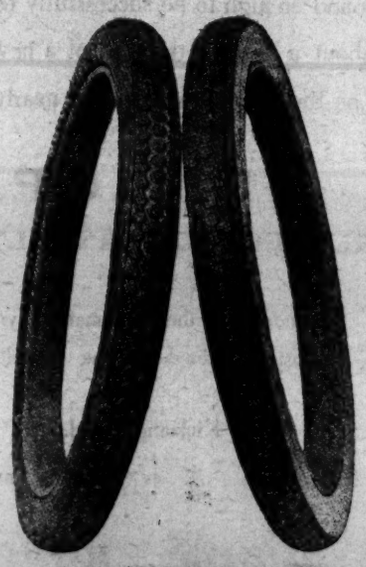
MOST MILES PER DOLLAR!

We have become the headquarters for the motoring supplies of this locality, owing to our policy of striving for steady patronage rather than big profit.

The goods we sell, as well as the service we render, are such that will inspire your confidence and make you one of the many friends who spread the good news of the kind of service to be obtained from us.

Whenever you want a tyre, or tube, we will give you that extra big measure of value that goes with the name



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We have just received a new big shipment of the handsome, stylish FISK TYRE, with red top. This extra value of fine appearance, added to most miles per dollar, is winning new FISK TYRE-USERS daily.

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Telephone West 197.

Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

Model 75 B

The Most Powerful Low Priced Car

The new series Model 75 B Overland has more power than any other car selling for so low a figure.

It is commonly referred to as the most powerful low priced car in the world.

Yet power is but one of its many desirable features.

Its economy will surprise you. Think of 20 to 25 miles on a gallon of petrol.

In appearance and performance Model 75 B compares favorably with cars selling at double its price.

For this newest Overland is a real family car. It is finished in a light grey. It seats five passengers comfortably. It is completely equipped—not a thing to buy extra.

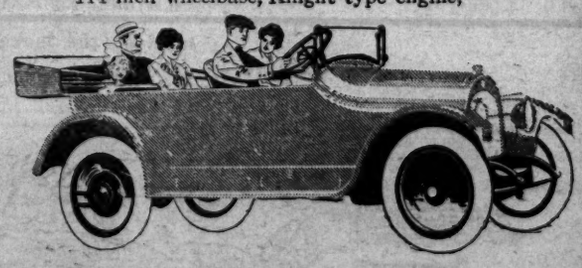
It has every practical advantage and convenience of the high priced cars, yet its low price includes complete equipment.

This is the type of car you have been looking for at a price that appeals to you.

Ask us for a demonstration. Let us show you why this car is the greatest motor car value of the year.

Model 84-B

The Willys-Knight five passenger touring car, 114 inch wheelbase, Knight type engine,



THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Phone (3 lines) 3809

The Willys-Overland Company

Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Cale Address—Overlandis, Toledo (A.B.C. 5th: General, Western Union and Lieber Codes)

OVERLAND IN HONOR POSITION AT SHOW

Volume of Business Done Gives It First Place For Fourth Time

The first exhibit to catch the eye of visitors at the Grand Central Palace automobile show at New York is that of the Willys-Overland Company, which for the fourth successive year has been awarded this coveted position, at the entrance of the building.

The space allotments are determined upon three months prior to the opening of the New York show, when the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce meets for the express purpose of finding out which member of its organisation has done the greatest volume of business for the year just passed. For four years the Toledo concern has proved its right to first place.

The choice of space allotments at the show is one of the highest honors that the National Chamber of Commerce can bestow. Competition among the various manufacturers for the place is exceedingly keen as each company is anxious to secure that particular location, which points out to the public the company's position in the manufacturing world.

Each member is required to submit a sworm statement showing the actual amount of business done during the year. The Chamber bases its decisions solely on facts and figures.

HUNGARIAN GOULASH

Cut 1 pound of lean beef and 1 pound of lean veal into 1-inch cubes. Brown the meat in 4 tablespoons of hot fat, with 1 large chopped onion, stirring constantly. Add 2 cups of thick strained tomato pulp, season with 1 teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon of paprika. Let simmer until the meat is tender. Parboil 2 cups of potato cubes for 5 minutes. Add to the goulash 15 minutes before serving. This may be nicely cooked in a casserole, after meat is well browned in frying pan.

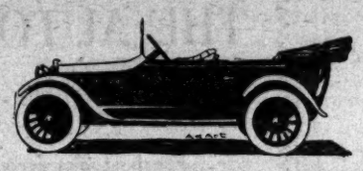
All Over The World

Abraham Lincoln, as everybody knows, was long and lanky; Stephen A. Douglas was short and chubby. Their presence together at a county seat on one occasion gave the other lawyers, in an idle hour, an opportunity to chaff them indirectly. Thus, the conversation was turned to the question of harmonious physical propertions. Some, having Douglas in view, contended for short legs; others, meaning to draw Lincoln out, contended for long legs. Neither of the intended "butts" took part in the discussion, until one of the jokers turned to Lincoln and said, "Now, Abe, what is your opinion of the proper length of a man's legs?" "My opinion," drawled the lanky lawyer, "is that, to be just about right, a man's legs should be long enough to reach the ground." There are, of course, many versions of this story, but this is the way one of Lincoln's law partners, Leonard Swett, used to tell it.

Some doubt has been entertained, in liquor traffic centers, with regard to the future of prohibition in Tennessee. That State, in the expressed opinion of the distillers and brewers, had by no means decided to yield everything to the "fanatics." It has now, by virtue of an act of its Legislature and the signature of its Governor, become not only "dry" but "bone dry." And, by an odd circumstance, the name of the Executive who is going to see that the "bone dry" law shall be respected is Rye.

CHILDREN'S PARTY FROCKS

In many of these there is a classic element; they are made in Georgette crepe, the skirits full and plain, falling in Greek lines, the bodice crossing and showing a V opening, secured at the waistline with a narrow ribbon belt, the sleeves to the elbow falling in a point. Some of the soft silk shirts have three narrow lace flounces introduced between cordings in the fashioning silk, says the Queen, London. With these a wide belt is worn, the bodice just cut a little low at the throat in a rounded form, and perfectly plain back and front. Another pretty style has short sleeves frilled at the edge, a frilled fichu crossing in front, ending in the belt. This is charming in chiffon and kindred stuffs. Some of the white glace silks have three flounces on the skirt, and a loose bodice with basque, held in by a ribbon belt threaded through the material.



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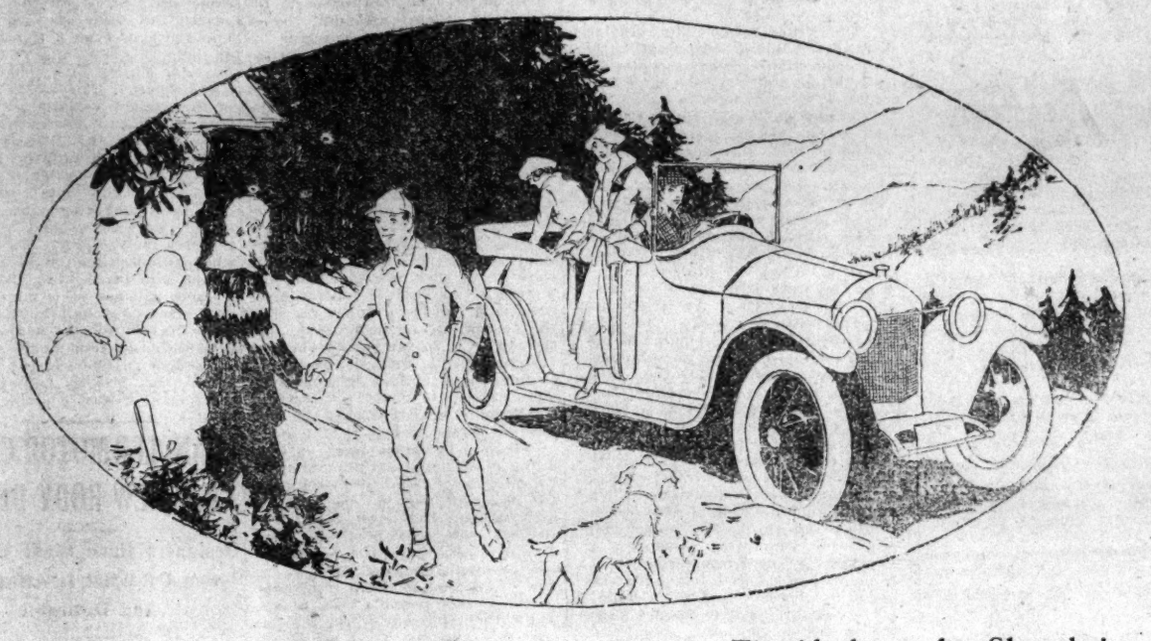

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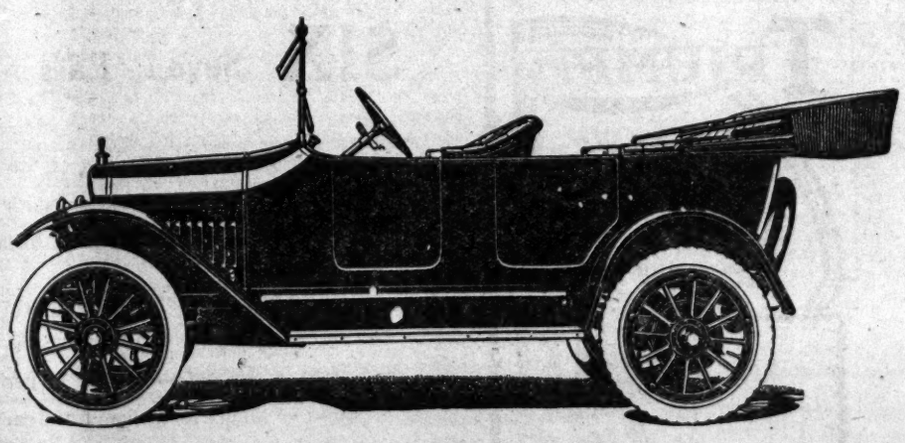
Judge a Motor-Car by what it can do.

The 1917
Maxwell



Facts and Figures on the Maxwell's Championship Run

The Car—A stock Maxwell Touring Car, exactly as sold in the open market.

The event—A sanctioned attempt to set a new motor non-stop record.

The place—Los Angeles, California, and neighboring highways.

Supervising body—The American Automobile Association.

Prior record—12,404 miles without a motor stop.

Maxwell Record—22,022.3 miles without a motor stop.

Time required by Maxwell—43 days, 23 hours, 30 minutes.

Longest day's run—562.5 miles in last 24 hours.

Shortest day's run—438.9 miles during cloud-burst of Decem. 5, 1915.

Average daily run—500.6 miles.

Greatest average miles per gallon of gasoline 26.0, Decem. 1.

Smallest average miles per gallon of gasoline 21.9, Jan. 4.

Average tyre life, 9,871 miles.

THE MAXWELL ENDURANCE CHAMPION IS A LIGHT CAR, A FOUR-CYLINDER CAR, A POPULAR-PRICED CAR.

At the Maxwell sales oom there awaits you a car that is, to the minutest detail, the duplicate in material and strength of the endurance champion. In beauty, comfort and completeness it asks no odds of any rival. Material and workmanship that made possible a 22,000 mile motor non-stop run, are merits that you cannot afford to overlook when you select your automobile.

Sole Agents and Distributors, The Eastern Garage, 4 Soochow Road: Telephone 1159

BIG TRUCK SALES OF PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.

2¼ Millions of Dollars Invested In Trucks During Month Of January

The rapidity with which American business men everywhere are motorising their transportation systems is well indicated by the tremendous volume of truck sales made by the Packard Motor Car Company through its dealers during January, 1917.

"More than two millions of dollars, $2,262,500, to be exact, was invested in trucks made by this company in the first month of this year," said R. E. Chamberlain, Truck Sales Manager. "Never before has this record been equalled or even approached in the history of the truck industry. The figures quoted represent the value of Packard trucks for the use of American businessmen only—no foreign orders, samples or demonstrators are included. Also every dollar was for chassis only, most buyers having bodies built by outside firms.

"This unprecedented endorsement of Packards came from many lines of business and from all sections of the country, the major sales made in New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Substantial gains also were noted in Minneapolis, Portland, San Francisco, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Rochester, St. Louis and many other cities.

"Among the nationally known buyers were Swift and Company, Armour and Company, Liquid Carbonic Company, Chicago Telephone Company, Standard Oil Company, Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, New England Gas and Coke Company, Edison Electric Company, Independent Oil Company. One company alone bought 131 Packards."

Buick Body Building

An introduction to the Buick body factory is a good deal like an introduction to a Turkish bath. The first thing you come to in both instances is the hot room.

There are thirteen hot rooms in the Buick body factory, and five more are being added as rapidly as a squad of carpenters, brick masons, steam-fitters and plumbers can add them. In these rooms the immense quantities of maple, elm and oak lumber used in the manufacture of Buick bodies are dried and seasoned to that exact degree of nonwarpable, unshrinkable correctness demanded by Buick standards of motor car making.

One of the most important events in the life of a Buick body is its beginning. As the twig is bent, so the tree inclines; and as the boards are seasoned, so the body endures. For that reason a vast amount of importance attaches to the battery of dry kilns in which all lumber that is designed for Buick bodies is put through a process of sweating and parboiling sufficient to guarantee its later freedom from the kinks that inspire cuss words among motorists.

These dry kilns are an improvement upon nature itself. That is to say, a pile of lumber can be better seasoned in shorter time in the Buick dry kilns than if piled up in the lumber yard and left to the administration of wind and weather to accomplish the same purpose. This is true for the reason that nothing is left to chance with the dry kiln method, whereas nature-seasoned lumber may or may not turn out all right. In the dry kilns there is a steady and uniform application of dry heat which penerates to every part of each board and chases out every particle of moisture contained therein. If the same pile of boards were left out in the sun, the penetration of heat would not be uniform. The upper sides of the boards would get more than the under sides, and the boards in the center of the pile would not get any at all.

Under the old methods of seasoning lumber it was a sort of unwritten rule to allow for "an inch a year." That is to say, if the lumber was three inches thick it was piled up outside and left there untouched for three years. At the end of that time, under the "inch-a year" supposition, it was considered well seasoned and ready for use. Buick engineers, being ever determined to eliminate chance from their calculations figured it out that the "inch-a-year" rule might work out all right in some instances, whereas in others it might not do at all. They figured that if Buick lumber were seasoned that way some Buick owners might possibly get cars with the right kind of bodies, whereas others might get cars with bodies that would warp out of shape after the cars had been in use a few months. They knew there were differences in both lumber and weathers, and that there could be no absolute uniformity about lumber seasoned under the old method.

So they installed the dry kilns, and after long experiment they found that lumber of the kind used in Buick bodies, if subjected to a uniform heat of 160 degrees for a certain length of time, varying, of course, with the nature and thickness of the lumber, would come out absolutely dry and uniform. And now, under the Buick system, the lumber that goes into the cars is all the same.

The writer asked "Jim" Taylor, boss of the Buick body plant, if the worm question ever entered into the calculations of motor car body builders.

"It once did," said Jim. "In the old days, before perfect drying methods were introduced, it was not unusual for worms to eat out the sills that were put under car bodies. But that never happens now in Buick bodies, for the good reason that our dry kilns take all the sap out of the wood. Worms, you see, do not eat wood merely to pass the time away or to exercise their molars. They are after the sap that is in the wood. This sap, after the tree is cut, remains in the wood, and it makes a great appeal to worms. If the sap is thoroughly dried out there is nothing left for the worms to live on, so they either curl up and die or look elsewhere for a feeding ground. This is one of the advantages of the dry kiln method over the old way of seasoning lumber. Sometimes when you put up a pile of lumber to season in the open air it will season all right; but when you go to use it you find it as worm-eaten as a piece of cheese, and just about as useful as cheese would be in building car bodies. But in the dry kilns the worms do not last long, and even if there were any sap left there wouldn't be any worms to eat it."

Where four hundred bodies are being turned out each day it is of vast importance that the work flow smoothly through the factory. To build that many bodies daily requires a vast equipment in men and machinery, and since the work of every man and every machine in the plant bears a close relation to every other man and every other machine in the plant it is evident that a hitch or delay in one spot means a hitch all along the line. If one department goes wrong it means a tie-up in all other departments; and that means added costs, which in the long run must be borne by the men and women who buy the product.

It was to insure absolute uniformity in the work of cutting the numerous parts used in Buick bodies that Mr. Taylor and his men designed the "forms" used by the workmen in cutting and shaping the body parts. All the wood parts for Buick bodies are cut out by machinery.

In the present Buick body plant there is no slow and uncertain work. The part to be shaped is simply locked into a form, which is so made that the workman only has to hold the part thus locked against the cutting edge of the machine. Attached to the form are guides which hold the part securely in place and permit it to go just so far into the cutters. Ther is no chance to go wrong, and no chance for the finished part to come out in any except the exact size and shape required. In this way untold thousands of parts are made daily, and there isn't the slightest variation between any two of them.

The wood-working machinery that is used in the Buick body plant is the latest and most approved the market affords. There are shapers, band and cirular saws, planers, etc., of every kind and description. These machines are arranged according to a group system, by which all the parts of a certain general description are made in one place and those of another description in a different place. Under this method there is an even flow of parts toward the general assembly rooms, with no unnecessary trucking or handling and without that confusion and duplication of effort so common in manufacturing plants where efficiency hasn't been developed to the fine degree that obtains in the Buick plant.

The purchaser of a motor car should bear in mind that the problem confronting motor car manufacturers isn't so much a problem of building good cars as it is a problem of building good cars for the smallest outlay of money. Any first-class wagon maker, if give time and materials, could turn out a first-class body job for a motor car. But the cost would be prohibitive; and the only way to get away from that prohibitive cost, with all the quality retained, is to build a tremendously large number of bodies in a factory so efficiently managed that the cost may be spread out.

Efficiency in management, in fact, is the most important factor entering into the making of motor cars. The materials may be good and the workmanship the finest obtainable, and yet, unless the men who work in the factory have the equipment and the intelligent superivsion necessary to get that material into shape at the lowest possible cost consistent with high grade work, the fine materials and the good workmanship will go for naught. There must be a comprehensive plan, intelligently worked, conceived and as intelligently executed.

Buick body building is accomplished on the progressive principle of manufacture. At one end of the big body plant there is a pile of lumber, and at the other end there is a loading platform from which the finished bodies are hauled away to the paint shops. In between there is a perfectly harmonious arrangement of men and machinery which permits the building and handling of hundreds of bodies every day without friction of any kind and without that "lost motion" which constitutes a heavy item of expense in manufacturing establishments where efficiency hasn't been worked out to the fine degree that obtains in the Buick factories.

All along the line there are inspectors. One man inspects the various parts while they are in the making and after they are ready for the assembly. Other inspectors watch each step in the work carefully, and in the final assembly there is an extra rigid inspection which precludes the possibility of an imperfect job getting through.

It was only a few years ago that it required one man one day to assemble a Buick body. Now the bodies go through the final assembly at the rate of ten a day for each man in the department. This reveals the tremendous advance that has been made in efficiency. In the old days it was a long and tedious job to assemble a body, mainly for the reasons, as Mr. Taylor expressed it, "that no two of the parts were the same size." Now all the parts are exactly the same size, down to a hundredth or even a thousandth of an inch. This is because of the forms used in cutting and shaping the various parts. They do not permit of the slighest variation.

Hence, when it comes to assembly there is never any difficulty in getting a door to fit into the hole that was left for it in the side of the body. The door and the "hole" are made in one piece, and then the door is sawed out with a band saw. For that reason the door fits perfectly when it comes time for the assembler to put it in place. For that reason he accomplishes in a minute what once required a half hour or more.

Mr. Taylor says he has seen men work three or four hours trying to get a door in place in the old days before the present uniformity of parts making was brought about.

CHANDLER MOTOR CARCO. HAS NEW BODY DESIGNS

Designers Have Clear Conception Of What Is Attractive And Desirable

Aside from a few unnoticeable changes in the detail, the Chandler six-cylinder chassis is the same as the one offered during the previous season but the Chandler Motor Car Co., Cleveland, O., has introduced a number of new body designs notably a four-passenger Roadster. Prices have been increased as told in previous issues of Motor, from $1,295 to $1,395 for the open models. Present prices for the other models are $1,995 for the convertible coupe or sedan, $2,695 for the limousine and $1,195 for the chassis.

Chandler exteriors on the open cars have been changed little, in fact the designs, as previously shown, did not warrant changes of any radical nature since they reflected the general tendencies, yet showed a combination of features which resulted in a whole distinctively Chandler. There is no doubt about the Chandler body designers having a clear conception of what is attractive and desirable at this time. In the seven-passenger model the walnut-paneled tonneau cowl is continued and the various smaller details which play their share are as before. In the four-passenger there are divided seats in front, an aisle between and a rear seat for two persons. On each side of the rear seat is a wide arm rest with which is incorporated compartments for carrying small items. It cannot be denied that in all Chandler models, both open and closed, the requisite room per passenger is ample, a result obtained only when the dimensions of a good-sized person are kept in mind when the body is laid out.

The Chandler chassis is one of 123 inches wheelbase and while there is nothing in the entire unit which does not smack of conventional practice the parts themselves and the chassis as a whole are clean-cut in design. This has been one of the admirable features of the Chandler since its introduction four years ago, in fact, one might say that the whole chassis design merely is a refinement of that which first was shown at the Chicago show in 1912.

The engine is 3⅜ by 5, has its cylinders cast in threes and uses Bosch magneto ignition. Cooling is by pump, of course, and lubrication by spray and pressure, the feed to the bearings being direct and to the cylinders by trough splash. As shown in one of the accompanying illustrations the auxiliary shafting is chain driven and suitable provision is made for adjustment of the chains when slackness develops. The newest Gray and Davis two-unit system of starting and lighting is employed, the generator being driven from the front end as shown in the engine view on this page.

The multiple-disc clutch three-speed gearset are in unit with the engine and the power plant mounted on the frame by four-point suspension. The other power transmission members are a double-joint propeller shaft and floating axle with no unusual design in either.

There is a torque arm of triangular section made of pressed-steel, extending from the axle housing to a frame cross-member. Rear suspension is by long-semi-ellipties. The frame side-rails run parallel until they reach a point opposite the rear universal where they spread out sufficiently to meet the ends of the springs.

There is no need to go into the details of the equipment of Chandler; suffice it to say that everything one would expect or wish in a stock model is included.

Every Motorist

should consider these 4 points before investing in a Tyre

QUALITY:—The Michelin quality, there is only one, THE BEST.

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MILEAGE:—The GREATEST MILEAGE obtainable from any tyre.

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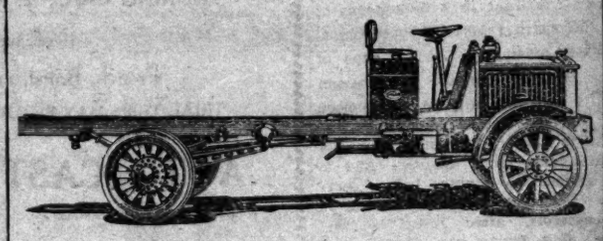

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Every FEDERAL lorry has plenty of reserve power to handle the hardest haulage problem. No expense has been spared to make the FEDERAL the best built motor truck.

FEDERALS are built in a factory that specializes in the manufacture of lorries. Years of experience and thousands of satisfied owners have made the FEDERAL the standard the world over.

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is provided in the **CHANDLER**

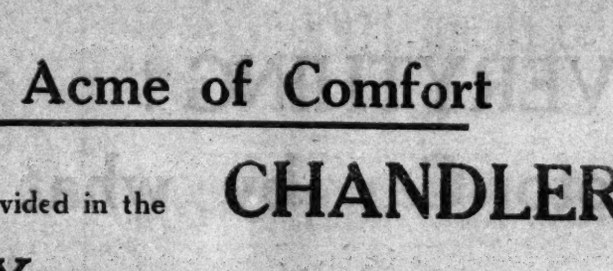
SIX Seven-Passenger Touring-Car.

To sink into the seat of the Chandler Six is to feel that one has at last reached the zenith of automobile comfort—that indeed there is nothing more to be desired.

And this impression is heightened as distance is travelled, because those who ride in the big Chandler Six ride in ease—true ease—and the owner is, perhaps most of all, at his ease, for *he* knows that though the car is amazingly handsome and comfortable, it does not cost for tyres or fuel so much as a high grade "four" of two years ago—and he has twice the power at his command.

Let us take you for a ride in one.

A trial will convince you.



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—*Extract from THE MOTOR TRADER.*

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Full particulars from any high class garage or from the makers.

C.A. Vandervell & Co. Ltd. ACTON. LONDON. ENG
BIRMINGHAM. MANCHESTER

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1917

GRAND NATIONAL WON BY WYNONA

The Tipster Runs Into Second Place, With Bornite Finishing Third

BATTLE DAWN WINS 2 RACES

Rosewood Annexes Two Miles Steeplechase and Winkfield Defeats Cossack

Siccawei prophesied snow for yesterday and, in all conscience, it was cold enough for it, whilst the wind was fierce, but, nevertheless, it was bright and sunny and that was good enough for racing enthusiasts, who flocked to Kiangwan in goodly numbers for the thirty-fourth gymkhana meeting. It was a pity they were not rewarded with better sport.

The card read fine, but the racing did not come exactly up to expectations. Fields, in the majority of cases, were on the small side and the racing was anything but close.

That sterling performer, Battle Dawn, opened the afternoon with an easy win over a mile and a quarter, despite a five pound penalty. The next race brought a surprise. With Mr. Johnstone up, Niblick was expected to show some of its old form. It certainly ran well, but was unable to catch Loofield, whose supporters on the pari-mutuel were rewarded with $73.

Only five were saddled for the two miles steeplechase—four of no account and Rosewood and at that there were a whole lot of people who tried to find something to beat the splendid grey, as good and as unfortunate a pony as has been seen here for many a year. Anyway, Rosewood won as easily as could possibly be done, leading practically from the start and finishing in a canter, quite a furlong to the good.

Race Number four demonstrated the gameness of the China pony. There were but five entries, three of which had been out in the first race, yet two of them—The Raider and Uganda—were again saddled and the former, carrying a penalty of seven pounds, romped home as it pleased from the crack Wakefield, whilst Uganda, also shouldering an additional seven pounds, ran into third.

By almost general consent, Twenty-Two Carat was voted a fluke last week, but its running in the Land o' Plums Stakes did not strengthen the opinion. Fairylight is a very fine pony and had no trouble about winning, but the big outsider of last week came out of the pack in the last furlong and ran into second place, going great guns, whilst Morning Star was left well behind—also Vivat.

With Rosewood and Black Diamond in their stalls, Bornite, at only two pounds over weight for inches, seemed as certain as anything can be in racing for the Grand National Handicap. Yet it wasn't. Asked for an effort just before entering the straight, the old champion chaser fell right away and Wynona came on to win by two lengths from The Tipster.

One win a day isn't enough for Battle Dawn. In the Handicap, Mr. Johnstone, its old jockey, had the mount and again the pony won with a whole lot to spare.

Cossack was a big call for the selling steeplechase, but Winkfield outstayed it, to win by three lengths. The day ended with another surprise. Omedeto appeared at the I.R.C. official meeting as a big tip—and did nothing and has done nothing since, even after changing into Mr. Morriss' colors. Its owner rode it yesterday and the pony got home by a head from Senzai and another half length from Black Pearl, to pay $68 on the pari-mutuel. It pays to keep on to some of these big tips. White Wolf was coupled with Omedeto at the big meeting and probably it, too, will do something yet.

The detailed results follow:

1.—The March Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $50, if 5 or more starters. For all China ponies that have been through at least two hunts during the season 1916 to 1917. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of any flat race after January 1, 1916, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies qualified by their owners allowed 5 lbs. Classic winners barred.—1¼ miles.

	lbs.
Mr. W. M. Sutherland's grey Battle Dawn, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	163—1
Mr. Robson's grey Paragon, Mr. J. Johnstone	161—2
Mr. Z. L.'s grey The Raider, Mr. J. Llou	158—3
Mr. Lamerton's bay Anticipation, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	160—0
Mr. Ezra's grey Mameluke, Mr. I. Ezra	160—0
Mr. E. S. Hine's bay Uganda, Mr. W. Hill	158—0

Two lengths; half. Time 2.41.3.

Pari-mutuel, to win $15.20. Places, 1st $5.50, 2nd $6.50, 3rd $5.30.

Cash sweep. 1st ticket 72, 2nd 174, 3rd 325. Unplaced, 209, 359, 201.

2.—The Grove Park Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $50, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race, 5 lbs. extra; two or more races, 7 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never been placed allowed 7 lbs.—¾ mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Day's ches Loofield, Mr. J. I. Ezra	159—1
Mr. Robson's grey Niblick, Mr. J. Johnstone	165—2
Mr. Dick Turpin's ches. Viator, Mr. E. McBain	157—3
Mr. Onden's grey Izumi, Mr. S. Nagai	150—0
Mr. K. Terada's bay Ikoma, late Addendum, Mr. K. Terada	147—0
Mr. Cloud's white Railway, Mr. J. Llou	162—0
Mr. Lamerton's grey Osiris, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	160—0
Mr. Spring's bay Spring Weather, Mr. H. F. Hu	145—0
Mr. R. Macgregor's ches. The Yarn, Mr. T. La Hu	148—0
Mr. Tah Yuen's brown Recommendation, Mr. A. J. P. Heard	162—0
Mr. Foh Sing's grey Milkway, Mr. T. U. Yih	162—0
Mr. Permy's grey Peronne, Mr. I. Ezra	157—0

Half a length; the same. Time, 1.31.2.

Pari-mutuel, to win $73.60. Places, 1st $13.70, 2nd $6.70, 3rd $19.10.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 424, 2nd 464, 3rd 21. Unplaced, 44, 61, 10, 525, 349, 500, 388, 111, 318.

3.—The Tally-Ho Hunters Steeplechase.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $50, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have been through at least two hunts during the season 1916-1917. Weight 160 lbs. Winners of a steeplechase, 5 lbs. extra. Previous winners of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Challenge Cup and the Grand National barred. —About 2 miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Ezra's grey Rosewood, Mr. I. Ezra	165—1
Mr. E. Schoch's grey Clonmel, Mr. E. Schoch	155—2
Mr. Lamerton's grey Isis, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	160—3
Mr. M. O. Springfield's grey Greyhound, Mr. M. O. Springfield	160—0
Mr. H. W. Kent's grey Larrikin, Mr. J. I. Ezra	155—0

Won by a distance; the same.

Pari-mutuel, to win $8.50. Places, 1st $7.10, 2nd $18.90.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 294, 2nd 101, 3rd 129. Unplaced, 424, 266.

4.—The Foxcatchers' Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $50, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have been through at least two hunts during the season, 1916-1917. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of any flat race, 7 lbs. extra. Classic winners barred. —1¾ miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Z. L.'s grey The Raider, Mr. J. Llou	165—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' brown Wakefield, Mr. H. E. Morriss	162—2
Mr. E. S. Hine's bay Uganda, Mr. W. Hill	165—3
Mr. Ezra's white Perhaps, Mr. I. Ezra	162—0

Many lengths; two. Time, 3.57.

Pari-mutuel, to win $13.60. Places, 1st $6, 2nd $5.90.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 248, 2nd 643, 3rd 125. Unplaced, 335.

5.—The Land o' Plums Stakes.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $50, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 24, 1917 and that have started and not won more than 2 flat races. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative.—1 mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Cire's dun Fairylight, Mr. E. Moller	158—1

(Continued on Page 3)

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

LISTEN TO THIS ELLA — LAST NOVEMBER I ORDERED A PHONY GRAPH FROM THIS MAIL ORDER CO. FOR $10 - PAY 25¢ A MONTH - I'VE PAID IN $2.00 ALREADY 4 MONTHS AND NOW THEY WRITE — DEAR MADAM WE HAVE YOUR ORDER FOR THE PHONY GRAPH — YOUR FIRST PAYMENT IS DUE -
P1787-2
DEAR ME - WHEN THEY GET THAT MUCH OF YOUR MONEY THEY DONT KNOW YOU FROM ADAMS HOUSE CAT — THEYRE A LOTTA SKINS.
HA HA - A LOTTA SKINS - SHE OWES ME A MILK BILL SINCE CHRISTMAS -
SHE NEVER PAYS FOR ICE - SAY IF HONESTY WAS THE OCEAN SHED BE A SAFETY ZONE
R-R
INDOOR SPORTS -
READING A LETTER TO YOUR NEIGHBOR THAT YOU'VE JUST RECEIVED FROM A MAIL ORDER HOUSE

THE OUTSIDER AGAIN WINNER AT COLOMBO

Waler That Won Many Races In Shanghai Captures The Paddock Stakes

The waler The Outsider, formerly owned by Mr. F. W. Sutterle, and which was bought by Mr. S. H. Barlow of Colombo, has again added to its numerous laurels on the sporting turf. The latest distinction comes as a win of the Paddock Stakes, the biggest race of the day, at the Ceylon Turf Club Meeting held in Colombo at the end of February.

Regarding the event, a Colombo paper of February 25 says: "Next came the big race of the day—the Paddock Stakes. Out of the ten entered four were scratched. It was considered an easy thing for Velocity and all the money was put on him both at the Pari Mutuel and at the Tote. Arthur C was looked upon as the only rival to Velocity but the distance was too much for him. Macduff was fancied for his light weight, while Lenana was thought good enough for a place. The Outsider, who ran very disappointingly on the first day, was left severely alone. The race turned out to be the biggest upset of the day. The Outsider took the lead and kept it to the end, Larkins stalling off a strong challenge by O'Neil on Arthur C. The Pari Mutuel paid the handsome dividend of Rupees 156 for a win on The Outsider and Rupees 91 for a place while the Tote paid Rupees 59."

While in Shanghai The Outsider won 7 first and 3 second prizes, and last year at Colombo he captured the Civil Service Stakes.

S.V.C. MANEUVERS

The Shanghai Volunteers had a very interesting afternoon of field maneuvers in the Yangtszepoo district yesterday.

The idea of the sham fight was that a force consisting of the "B" (British), Chinese, Japanese, Italian and the Maritime Companies, accompanied by 2 guns, 1 maxim and a troop of Light Horse, would defend the Settlement at its Eastern boundary on the Lay Road against an invading force comprising the "A" Co. (British), Customs, American, Portuguese, Shanghai Scottish, with a detachment of Light Horse, 2 guns and 3 maxims, who had that morning crossed the Whangpoo and were gathered at the tram terminus on Yangtszepoo Road, ready to move forward on the city at 3 p.m.

There was a good muster of all of the companies. The invading force under Captain Rutherford successfully broke the defence, and had carried the chase up to Jansen Road when the cease fire sounded.

Louis N. Parker's 'The Aristocrat' Seen in London

"The Aristocrat," by Louis N. Parker; a play in three acts, at the St. James Theater, London. The cast:

Louis of Olonzac, of Gaillac, Duke of Chastelfranc — George Alexander
Louise, his daughter — Mary Glynne
Dame Ursula of Beauchastel — Helen Rous
The Duchess of Autevielle — Genevieve Ward
Felicien Gibert, Bishop of Carcassone — William Lugg
Baudouin of Batioz, Marquis of Beassac — Lennox Pawle
Josselin of Bonassac, Count of Avantignon — Edward Combermere
Jacqueline, his wife — Joyce Carey
Gautier Lalance — Dennis Neilson-Terry
Gaspard Chepy — Charles Glenney
Augustin-Phillbert Duroz — William Stack
Jacques, a soldier — E. Rayson-Cousens
Toinon Chepy — Miriam Lewes
Urbain — E. Vivian Reynolds
Renaud — Henry Oscar
Bonami, foreman of the jury — W. R. Staveley
Lebrun — Hector Abbas
Louis II — Sunday Wilshin
Jacqueline II — Phyllis Neal

London, England—If Mr. Parker's last act had had more action in its opening scenes, he would have written a great play, but the last act is too level after the suspense and quick movement of the others, and, but for the compelling beauty of its dream scene, the sedative is too prolonged.

The play opens in France on New Year's eve, 1793, but in the mansion of the Duke of Chastelfranc, the voice of the Revolution is shut out, and pomp and circumstance still reign. Mass is to be secretly celebrated, and already rumor is rife that a famous Terrorist, Gaspard Chepy, a man who years since suffered cruel wrong at the hands of a young brother of the Duke of Chastelfranc, is in the city, and he has sworn vengeance on the Duke and every member of the family.

With the Revolution comes his chance, for he has only to set his spy in the ducal mansion at Carcassonne to have every opportunity he wants. For there they are celebrating the forbidden mass. Warning comes by Gautier Lalance from the Mayor. But the Duke turns a deaf ear to the warning, because it comes from a son of the people, and the daughter who has already given her love to Lalance, has to bow to her father's decree, though she hears the parting message from her lover to find "courage and hope."

So mass is to be celebrated, and as the doors close on the worshippers, comes Gaspard Chepy with his guard, admitted by the spy Renaud, the Duke's valet. "Is it in there they are?"—Renaud points to the doors. "Will they go in?"—"There is no hurry." Turn down the lights. Stay quiet.—Stand watching. . . Wait. . . "Let them stew" . . . "Let them stew."

A fine act, a fine curtain. Not a rush, a scrimmage and fight. No arrests. But the room in darkness, the closed doors through which the Bishop's voice is heard in low intoning, the waiting guard with arms ready.

It is the hall of the Prison of the Rue de Sevres, Paris, July 27, 1794. There is a deafening crowd without the gates, stung to a pitch of frenzy and excitement. The gates open, Gaspard Chepy comes inflated by officialdom. He calls his jury, summons his guard, again vowing vengeance on his prisoners, who have already been the guests of the Republic for nine months. Lalance, at the gates on duty, warns one of the scoundrels present to watch, when Louise's name is called. The prisoners come in, and if the scene is reminiscent in a sense, tradition must be true to history, and the same cruel trial must stand, of the beau, the grande dame, the Bishop, the innocent woman. Toinon Chepy is called first a mistake evidently, she was only present at the celebration of mass as a maid in the Duke's household. She is released, goes out after giving a message to Louise from Lalance, telling her again to find "courage and hope."

The Bishop is called next, and quickly sentenced to death. Then the Marquis, the Duchess, then Valentine. Finally the Duke is sentenced, and here is Gaspard's real chance of vengeance, for he sees torture worse than execution for the Duke, if they condemn Louise and set her father free.

The trial over, the prisoners await their summons. To the end they hold to the tradition of race. They have learnt to act the play out—they cannot decline their parts. They sit down to play cards till 1, and then another is called and goes out. The Duke is left alone with his child.

Now it is Louise's turn to go. Lalance is still at the gates. The Duke breaks away from his child, who moves stumbling from his arms. Lalance seizes her, and rushes headlong with her out of sight. The gates are closed again, the father is left.

Alone he throws himself in sorrow on the seat the Marquis of Avantignan has left, and finds his friends's hat and cloak. He seizes them, puts them on, and writes a line which he pushes under the door of their cell, "Live for your wife and child's sake." He is delighted to meet the fate that should have been Avantignan's. When they come for him the crowd has dispersed. Suddenly the skies are rent with shouts and cries, "Robespierre is shot!" "Robespierre is shot!" The condemned to whom the cry comes in time are free!

It is an apartment in the Place des Vosges, Paris, December 31, 1805. Toinon Chepy is here with her lover, a general in Napoleon's army. She tells him how at last she found the Duke. How it is difficult at first to make him believe his child was alive. How when he understood, he

(Continued on Page 3)

PEKING GIVES $5,000 TOOLYMPIC ATHLETES

Government Donation Towards Expenses for Far Eastern Games in Tokio

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 24.—Preparations are under way to send a team of Chinese athletes to the Far Eastern Olympic Games, which will be held in Tokio, in May. The Government has granted $5,000 towards the expenses.

Alexander, Famous Pitcher, Asks Salary Of $15,000 a Year

New York, February 15.—Grover Cleveland Alexander, wonder pitcher of the Phillies, declared boldly in Philadelphia yesterday that he would give up baseball unless the club offered him a contract calling for a yearly salary of $15,000.

Alexander has been worrying along at a salary of $7,000 a year. He has suddenly developed an ambition, however, to follow in the footsteps of Henry Ford and John D. Rockefeller. He says he is worth it, and he proposes to get it, strike or no strike.

When a telegram to this effect was shown to William F. Baker, President of the Philadelphia Club, yesterday, he expressed surprise, but said he did not care to discuss Alexander's contract at this time. When asked if there was any chance that the demand would be met, he smilingly replied:

"There is about as much chance of our paying Alexander $15,000 a year as there is of my buying the Waldorf-Astoria tonight."

Pat Moran, manager of the Phillies, called up Alexander over the long-distance 'phone and arranged for a conference in Philadelphia today. He did not seem to be exercised, and said that the chances were all in favor of the club coming to a quick understanding with Alexander, and that the very suggestion of his quitting baseball was too ludicrous to be considered seriously.

Mail Notices

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For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Mar. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Mar. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'sh'ro M. Mar. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Apr. 3
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Mar. 29
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Mar. 31
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Apr. 1
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Myazaki M. Mar. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 7

S.F.C. AGAIN WINS LEAGUE LAURELS

Recs. Are Defeated By One Goal To Nil In The Final Match

WHILE THE POLICE LOOK ON

Forshaw Was Unable to Play But Ward, Substituting, Put Up Fine Game

The football season is over as far as the League is concerned, for the Club came into their own, yesterday afternoon and, on their own ground, defeated the Recs by the only goal scored. The result settled the destination of the handsome Dewar Shield for another year and, as this is the second consecutive year that the senior club have been privileged to write their name on the trophy, all honors are due to them. That they deserved to win yesterday there is no gainsaying for they were smarter on the ball and harmonised better than their opponents and, had they won by a more convincing score than they did, none would have disputed the fact that they deserved to.

It was, indeed, curious that the goalkeepers each had more to do when his side had the advantage of the stiffish breeze, for in the initial half, the Club continually caused Cooper anxious moments, whilst, in the second moiety, Bertes' charge nearly capitulated upon two or three occasions. The game elicited the attendance of quite a goodly assemblage of spectators, the majority whom consisted of the Police, who were naturally interested in the game and speculation was rife as to the ultimate issue, inasmuch as the Recs had sprung a surprise on the Club in the Skottowe Cup final.

Manley's absence, or, rather, his inability to get down from Hangchow to assist his club, somewhat affected the visitors, but Charlie Thompson made a welcome reappearance and, through the courtesy of the homesters, E. J. Cooke was allowed to play. The difficulty of finding a custodian was solved by the willingness of the Recs' secretary, H. J. Cooper, to appear between the posts and, although he had the visitors' supporters on tenterhooks, he, nevertheless, accomplished what was required of him and could not be blamed for the goal which put "paid" to the account of the Recs.

The Club's advertised team was disarranged by the inability of Forshaw to play, but Ward came into the eleven and played the game of his life. The toss-up gave Campbell the advantage of the wind and he did not hesitate to play against the stiffish breeze in the first half. The Club, however, displayed the finer arts of the game and their forwards, backed up by their halves, completely nonplussed the Recs' defence and, when it is stated that Drake and Tweedie both hit the uprights, it will be seen that the Club held the upper hand. The persistency of their efforts met with success after 35 minutes play, when, from a corner, excellently placed by Leslie, Clifford headed into the goal and, although the ball was well over the line, Ollerdessen helped it into the net.

It must be mentioned, however, that the Recs. were afforded an excellent opportunity to obtain the lead when they were awarded a penalty kick for a supposed infringement by Campbell within the dread area. Wilson took the kick, but Bertes brought off an excellent save and cleared his charge. The interval arrived with the Club leading by one goal to nil and, although the Recs tried hard to establish equality, the homesters' defence held out, the final whistle blowing with the score unaltered.

Bertes, although a passenger, did all that was required of him. Tonkin and Isherwood were the mainstay of the defence and the former was easily the finest defender on the field.

Of the three halves, Campbell was the pick and was well supported by Rodger and Ward. The forwards, especially in the first half, were an excellent quintette and perhaps their over-eagerness to score, coupled with a slight injury to Tweedie, resulted in their undoing in the second half.

Of the visitors, Turner and Ollerdessen displayed their usual good form and Wigton was, perhaps, the pick of a mediocre half-back line. The forwards improved in the second half and caused the homesters many an anxious moment, but their shooting was erratic and their well-intentioned efforts were always nipped in the bud by the vigilance of the home defense.

Mr. Boyling handled the game in his usual capable manner and he was supported on the line by Messrs. Rose and Hamilton.

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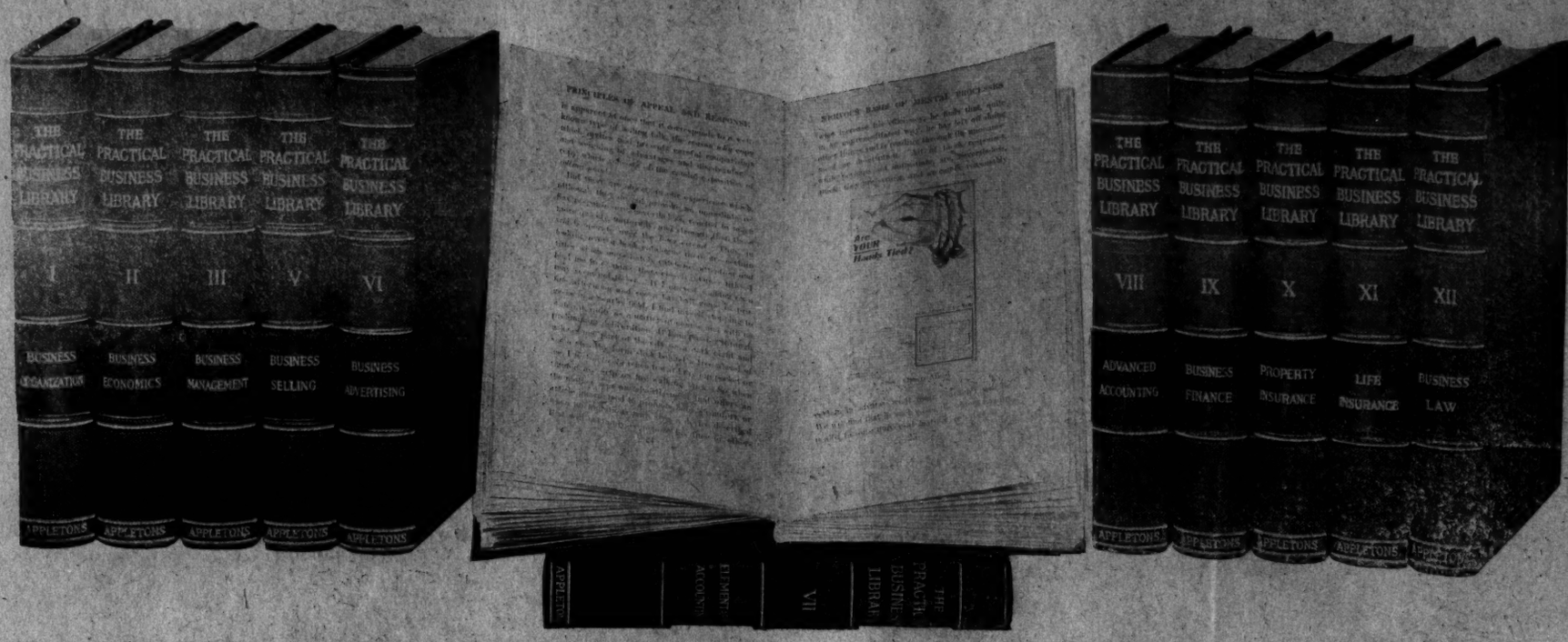

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Grand National Won By Wynona

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Vigilant's ches. Twenty Two Carat, Mr. C. T. Chu 155—2
Mr. Fungulo's ches. Dunmore, Mr. J. A. S. Alves. 154—3
Mr. Dick Turpin's grey Vivat, Mr. E. McBain ..... 152—0
Mr. K. Terada's bay Ikoma, late Addendum, Mr. Terada ..... 142—0
Mr. Tucksong's brown Morning Star, Mr. W. Hill.. 152—0
Mr. Cloud's grey Sideway, Mr. H. F. Hu..... 152—0
Mr. Five Stars' grey Tiger, Mr. T. U. Yih..... 148—0

Three lengths; one. Time, 2.5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $7.60. Places, 1st $6.30, 2nd $18, 3rd $14.50.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 328, 2nd 370, 3rd 464. Unplaced, 548, 196, 537, 88, 252.

6.—The Grand National Handicap (A steeplechase).—Value $800. 2nd pony $75, 3rd pony $50, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have started in a steeplechase this year. Top weight not more than 175 lbs. —About 2½ miles.

lbs

Mr. Shanghai's grey Wynona, Mr. I. Ezra..... 156—1
Mr. Ezra's grey The Tipster, Mr. J. I. Ezra..... 151—2
Mr. Lamerton's ches. Bornite, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe..... 163—3
Mr. S. B. Neill's bay Ye Illusionist, Mr. E. Schoch.. 153—0

Two lengths; many.

Pari-mutuel, to win $24.80. Places, 1st $10.10, 2nd $16.20.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 211, 2nd 413, 3rd 258. Unplaced, 321.

7.—The Great Metropolitan Stakes (Handicap).—Value $500. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have started this year. Top weight not more than 160 lbs. Classic winners barred. —1½ miles.

lbs

Mr. W. M. Sutherland's grey Battle Dawn, Mr. J. Johnstone ..... 150—1
Mr. Foh Sing's grey Milkway, Mr. H. F. Hu..... 140—2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's brown The Capercailzie, Mr. W. Hill ..... 157—3
Mr. Onden's skew Taishyo, Mr. S. Nagai ..... 160—0
Mr. Henry Morriss' brown Cranfield, Mr. H. E. Morriss ..... 145—0
Mr. Fay's grey Historic, Mr. J. I. Ezra ..... 140—0
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. E. Toeg ..... 155—0
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's bay Swanee, Mr. A. J. P. Heard ..... 153—0
Mr. Tah Yuen's grey House Boy, Mr. E. McBain.... 145—0
Mr. Perchang's grey Organism, Mr. T. L. Hu..... 150—0
Mr. Pentasocietas' white Prince Charlie, late Orientalism, Mr. T. U. Yih ..... 146—0

Length and a half; a half. Time, 3.18.4.

Pari-mutuel, to win $12.30. Places, 1st $6.60, 2nd $21.20, 3rd $7.60

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 447, 2nd 291, 3rd 529. Unplaced, 601, 32, 532, 455, 111, 298, 273, 251.

8.—The March Selling Steeplechase. —Value $400. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have been through at least one hunt during the season 1916-1917. Winner to be sold for $500, weight for inches as per scale; if entered to be sold for $300, allowed 5 lbs.; if entered to be sold for $150, allowed 10 lbs.—About 2 miles.

lbs

Mr. Ezra's bay Winkfield, Mr. I. Ezra..... 155—1
Mr. Ezra's black Cossack, Mr. J. I. Ezra..... 156—2
Mr. E. R. Hooper's ches. Disappointing Bird, Mr. M. O. Springfield ..... 161—3
Mr. E. Schoch's black Panama, Mr. E. Schoch.... 155—0
Mr. Robson's dun Springbok, Mr. S. Nagai ..... 153—0
Mr. Lamerton's bay Anticipation, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe. 158—0
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Dalsyfield, Mr. H. E. Morriss ..... 153—0

Three lengths; many.

Pari-mutuel, to win $25.50. Places, 1st $8.70, 2nd $7.80, 3rd $10.20.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 656, 2nd 63, 3rd 640. Unplaced, 339, 584, 344, 492.

9.—The Flying Dutchman Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $75. 3rd pony $50, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have never won a race at time of the entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies that have never been placed allowed 7 lbs. A winner at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra.—1¼ miles.

lbs.

Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Omedeto, Mr. H. E. Morriss ..... 155—1
Mr. Nagai's spot Senzai, Mr. S. Nagai ..... 153—2
Mr. Ezra's black Black Pearl, Mr. I. Ezra..... 151—3
Mr. Fungulo's grey So Much, Mr. J. J. de Souza..... 143—0
Mr. Spring's bay Spring Weather, Mr. T. L. Hu.. 145—0
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches. The Goldfinch, Mr. W. Hill ..... 158—0
Mr. Meguro's black Tokusho, Mr. J. Liou ..... 158—0
Mr. Ludy's grey Highway, Mr. J. I. Ezra..... 155—0
Mr. Vigilant's black Black Jester, Mr. C. T. Chu... 157—0
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's bay Ohio, Mr. E. Toeg.. 150—0
Mr. M. S.'s grey Innocence, Mr. E. McBain ..... 148—0
Mr. M. S.'s grey Inception, Mr. H. F. Hu..... 148—0
Mr. Five Stars' grey White Wolf, Mr. J. Johnstone.. 152—0

A head; half a length. Time, 2.40.1.

Pari-mutuel, to win $68.40. Places, 1st $18.30, 2nd $15, 3rd $20.80.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 263, 2nd 357, 3rd 162. Unplaced, 320, 528, 602, 690, 98, 222, 671, 359, 506, 477.

Louis N. Parker's 'The Aristocrat'

(Continued from Page 1)

refused to see her husband, Lalance, who is a marshal in Napoleon's army, and whom she has followed from camp to camp, not knowing her father is safe.

The Duke comes, aged, but more exquisite, still loyal to his King, and denouncing Napoleon as an upstart. But the General has come from this upstart, to promise a full restoration of the Duke's property, if he will undertake to repair to the new court to teach manners and laws of custom. He sends word that Napoleon cannot buy the estates he has robbed. Left alone he dreams that from the shadows of the past come friends, and guests, and daughter, only to fade away with his awakening. But after the awakening comes the bright ending of the tale, Louise arrives with her husband and child. And he, with the riches of his position and rank, has bought back the great estate from the Republic, and the Duke is to live again in the old regime with the daughter he adores, and her child.

It is impossible to conceive the part of the Duke of Chastelfranc in other hands than Sir George Alexander's. No other artist could play it with such distinction, such sense of the high noblesse, such grace, or, in the last act, with such moving pathos.

Miss Genevieve Ward was an ideal Duchess of Autevielle, her walk to execution magnificent, a fine, a great lesson to old or young artists. Miss Glynne played Louise with immense charm and simplicity. Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry made good work of Gautier Lalance. Mr. William Lugg was a distinguished Bishop. Mr. Lennox Pawle was a delightful beau, Miss Joyce Carey gave good promise as the Countess of Avantignan; the voice and manner were a facsimile of her mother, Miss Lilian Braithwaite, and to this were added a girlish ease, and certainly a tenderness and sincerity, that should bring her quickly to the front rank.

Judge Rummy's Court — By Tad

YOUR HONOR THIS YOUNG WOMAN HAS WITH HER THE WILL OF SILK HAT HARRY'S FATHER AND WE WANT HER TO LET US GET A SLANT AT IT. I BELIEVE THAT HARRY HAS A ROLL COMING TO HIM
I MIGHT GET THAT FIVE HE OWES ME
YOU ADMITTED TO ME THAT YOU HAVE THAT WILL TEXAS TESSIE SO OUT WITH IT AND LET US GIVE IT THE NORTH AND SOUTH
ITS TOO COLD
YER HONOR WHAT'S THE COLD GOT TO DO WITH IT - WE WANT TO KNOW HOW MUCH HARRY HAS COMING
SHOW IT TO THE JURY TESSIE
THE WILL WONT GET THE WHOOPING COUGH WHERE IS IT
OH JUDGE ITS SO COLD I'M AFRAID
QUICK WATSON IT'S TATTOOED ON MY BACK
ITS TATTOOED ON MY BACK

FRIDAY, MARCH 30TH

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

AT

THE ALHAMBRA, No. 9 Siccawei Road.

THE NET PROFITS WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Full Orchestra | ADMISSION $5.00 | Light Refreshments

There are six boxes and a balcony, which will be auctioned and knocked down to the highest bidder on SUNDAY, MARCH 25, at 11 p.m.

Booking at Moutrie's, Kalee Hotel and Alhambra.

FRANK HYDE, Manager.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

39 Nanking Road

HOUSES FOR SALE:

Tls. 23,000: Modern residence, corner house, situated in the French Concession. Seven Rooms. Tennis lawn.

Tls. 22,000: Newly-constructed residence. Modern plumbing, corner property. Seven Rooms. Tiled Kitchens and Baths.

Tls. 18,000: Seven room, brick residence. Hot and cold water. Near the French Park.

Tls. 16,000: Five-roomed, detached house, modern plumbing, hot and cold water, just being completed.

Tls. 15,000: Seven-rooms, newly constructed house, on two and a half mow of land. In the International Settlement.

LAND FOR SALE

On Yu Yuen Road: Two lots each containing about four mow. North side of road.

On Avenue Joffre: A large plot of land, situated in best part of Avenue.

On Rue Corneille: From one to six mow. This is one of the finest residential streets in the City.

On Rue Lafayette: We can sell you any sized lot you desire. This is the new sixty foot boulevard parallel to the Avenue Joffre.

Our speciality is Real Estate for any purpose and in any locality. It will pay you to consult us first.

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You show good judgment in interesting yourself in a Chevrolet. It proves you want to enjoy motoring with the minimum expense.

For here is a car that will meet with your approval in every way possible.

It will do anything that any other automobile will do and it will do it at less expense.

Just what do you demand of a motor car?

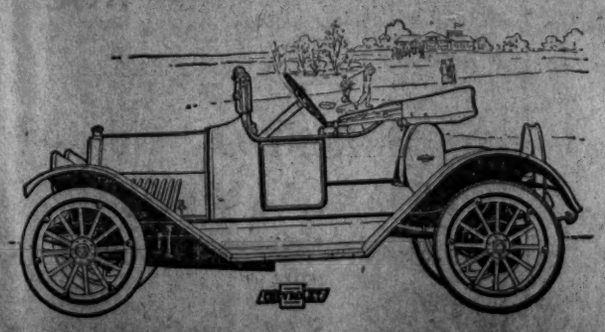
First of all, you want mechanical dependability. You want a car that you can depend on. You want to feel sure of it. The Chevrolet is such a car. It has made good with nearly a hundred thousand owners.

And do not lose sight of the Chevrolet valve-in-head motor. This is the ideal power plant, insuring the maximum power.

Next to mechanical dependability, you want a car you will be proud of—a good looking car, a car with which the maker has taken great pains. The Chevrolet is such a car.

You are interested, too, in the expense. You want a car that does not eat up gasoline quickly. It is a common thing for the Chevrolet to make twenty-seven miles on a gallon of gasoline. Your upkeep is therefore very small. Owning a Chevrolet is never a burden. Our records prove this claim. Only recently we were advised by an owner of having travelled over thirty thousand miles with repairs amounting to $2.11.

These points mean much to you and it is for these very reasons that the Chevrolet is worthy of the closest investigation on your part. We shall be pleased to arrange a demonstration on request.



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125 Bubbling Well Road.

Tel. West 197

BEGIN A NEW FORT TO GUARD NEW YORK

Army Men Rush Work On Emplacements For 16-Inch Guns At Rockaway

CITY TO SUPPLY THE LAND

Siege Cannon From West Point To Be In Place In Three Weeks

New York, February 10.—Another link is to be forged in the chain of fortifications circling New York City. Working under directions of United States Army engineers a gang of 150 men broke ground on February 9 at Rockaway Point for the erection of a new coast defense battery to contain four six-inch rifles. Spurred on by Mayor Mitchel, the Legislature will consider today bills to enable the State to take over the 12,000 square feet necessary for the fort reservation and when the bills are passed the land will be turned over to the National Government.

While it was said yesterday that it would be some time before the big caliber rifles could be manufactured and put in place, the War Department ordered that all of the available six-inch guns at West Point should be sent to this city at once. The four guns that are to be installed at Rockaway Point are among those that are to come from the Military Academy. They will be held probably at Governor's Island until the emplacements at the new fortification are completed—not later than three weeks from today.

The choice of the site on Rockaway Point—half a mile from the Rockaway Coast Guard station and extending 6,000 feet along the ocean, to within one and a half miles of Neponset, the nearest residential district—followed a six months' survey quietly conducted by army engineers. With the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany, persons living in Rockaway said yesterday, the army engineers redoubled their efforts to find soil that would support the strain of heavy gun firing.

Quick Work Ordered

Urged to quick action, it is believed, by the War Department, the engineers picked the site west of the coast guard station. The topography is not by any means ideal for the purpose, as the land is lowlying and consists of sand, that is offers no foundation for a depth of ten feet. To correct this it was necessary to provide an artificial bedrock, and the Government a week ago contracted with William D Reilly of Cedarhust, L.I., to do the work.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the first consignment of bluestone arrived at the Rockaways, and shortly afterward Captain Frank K. Herkness, U.S. Engineer Corps, accompanied by Captain J. T. Ardley, also of the Engineers, arrived to take charge of the work. All day until 4 o'clock in the afternoon 40 horse drawn trucks and two motor trucks hauled the stone over the four miles from the station to the site of the new batteries. A macadam road, now extending half way, is to be constructed the entire distance at once. In order to be near the work Captain Herkness took up quarters with the members of the Coast Guard crew and will stay there until the work is completed. Late last night Captain Arley returned to this city to confer with Colonel Abbott, in charge of the United States Army engineering district of which New York is the center.

While neither he nor Captain Herkness would discuss the new batteries in any way it was ascertained that the gun carriages to be installed will be of a new type. They will permit an elevation of 35 degrees and as the maximum practical elevation of a battleship's guns is about 19 degrees, the new fortification will be able to outrange by many miles any sea attack. At present a warship of the Queen Elizabeth type could cruise outside the range of the Sandy Hook armament and batter Brooklyn and New York at will.

Though it was said there was little doubt that the concrete emplacements for the six-inch batteries would be ready for the reception of the guns within three weeks, it was asserted that it would require a force of about 300 men to build the bigger emplacements at a corresponding speed. It was said that Mr. Reilly, who has the contract to furnish the labor, had experienced great difficulty in getting even the 150 men he obtained. Most of the men who ordinarily can be hired for such work, are now working in the Connecticut munitions factories, and to get all the help necessary it may be necessary to bring on men from distances, thus holding back the combination of the defenses.

City to be Safe from Sea Attack

When the guns are in place New York will be comparatively safe from sea attack. The fort guns will be expected to keep an enemy squadron from dropping shells into Brooklyn, something it could now do with impunity. Eleven miles across the lower bay lies Staten Island and south of that the Jersey coast, the latter, however, amply protected by Sandy Hook. The two forts, east and west of the approaches to New York Harbor, will be able to criss-cross the city's water approaches with a gun-fire that no fleet, as battleships are now armed, would venture into.

Mayor Mitchell said yesterday that the city had been negotiating for some time with the Federal Government in regard to the land on the Rockaway peninsula for the use of New York City fortifications. He said that an arrangement had been made whereby the city would take over part of the property now owned by the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and turn it over to the United States Government in return for which the Government would cede Plum Island to the city.

"I think we have made a good bargain with the railway company," the Mayor said. "It owns the upland and the city owns the land under water. All the land under water must be filled in to round out the ground needed by the Government. The city is willing to buy this land from the railway company, so that the Government can obtain it at once."

DARCY AND GIBBONS TO BOX ON APRIL 10

New York, February 15.—Les Darcy and Mike Gibbons were signed last night by Frank Mulkern to meet in a ten-round bout at Milwaukee on April 10, for a purse of $50,000. Darcy is to get $25,000 and a third of the picture privileges. Gibbons will get the same.

E. Timothy O'Sullivan closed the match for Darcy late last night. Mulkern's offer will stand whether McCoy stays ten rounds or not with the Australian on March 5, at Madison Square Garden.

"We thought it best to accept Mulkern's offer," said O'Sullivan last night.

"They tell me that McCoy is a hard man to finish in ten rounds and I couldn't see the sense of taking any chances, especially as Mulkern was willing to take Les no matter how the McCoy affair turned out. The Gibbons bout will mean at least $60,000 to Darcy. The pictures will be a tremendous drawing feature in Australia. They were wild to see the pair box there and now that Les is away they will be just as anxious to see the pictures of the meeting."

Darcy was not present when the final papers were signed. As soon as O'Sullivan had placed his signature to the articles of agreement he went on a wild dash to tell Darcy of the match.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

The following is the order of play for the Shanghai Golf Club versus the Shanghai Junior Golf Club match to be played today.

S.G.C.	S.J.G.C.
9.48—R. A. Lawson	v. J. G. Anderson.
9.52—C. T. Beath	v. A. McIntosh.
9.56—G. F. Browne	v. F. Ferrier
10.00—J. C. Macdougall	v. Jas. Tippin.
10.04—A. Gray	v. H. E. S. Pickering.
10.08—L. Evans	v. T. W. Mitchell.
10.12—J. T. Disselduff	v. C. H. Hall.
10.16—Jas. Scotson	v. J. Adams.
10.20—O. Crewe-Read	v. C. Richards.
10.24—A. G. Stephen	v. P. B. Critchley.
10.28—C. Knight	v. D. McAlister.
10.32—A. W. Macphail	v. P. W. Reeves.

The tee will be reserved for singles in the morning as the above, but not for the four-ball foursomes in the afternoon. The teams will tiffin together as guests of the Club.

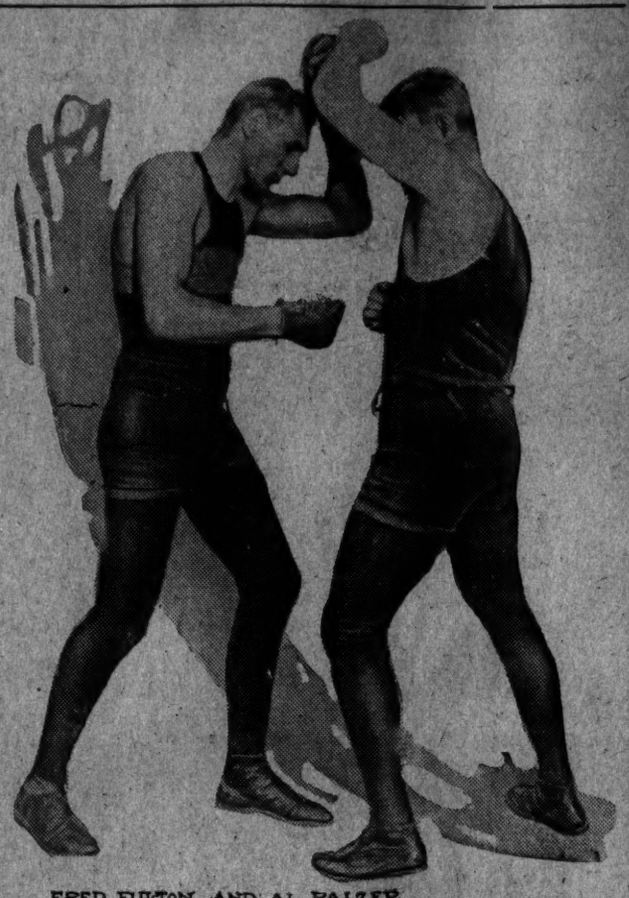
Hong Foursomes Final

The final of the above competition will be played between Messrs. Wragge and Reynolds (A. P. C.) and Drs. Hanwell and Neild today.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Fulton Training for Willard Fight



FRED FULTON AND AL PALZER.

New York, Feb. 11.—Now that it is definitely settled that Fred Fulton is to meet Jess Willard on March 26, the training quarters of the big Westerner at Goshen, N. Y., have been swamped with visitors.

Fulton is shown here delivering a right-hander to the heart of Al Palzer, his sparring partner. This is considered his most effective blow.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on March 20, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	20-30
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.0[illegible]
Hare	„	none.
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	25-30
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	35-40
Woodcock	„	40-50
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	7-12
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	10-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	16-18
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbage	each	6-8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	„	20-25
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.60-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$6.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	„	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 17.40
Firewod	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. These pills of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON. ENG.

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SHANGHAI

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru for Nagasaki:—Mrs. K. Sakato, Mr. T. Sakato and Mr. T. Yamaguchi. For Kobe:—Mrs. S. Tajima, Mrs. S. Kano and child, Mr. Y. C. Ching, Mr. J. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kawauchi and child. For Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith and child.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

23.—Extraordinary anticyclone (30.80) in Hokkaido. High pressures over northern China. Fine weather. The Northerly winds increase rapidly, to the N. of the 30th parallel.

24.—Fine weather and sharp cold at Shanghai. Hoar frost. The barometer continues to rise and the breeze to back to N.W.

Saturday, March 24, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	76[illegible].08	766.79
„ inches	30.12	30.18
Variation mm. for 24 h	-4.[illegible]	-4.[illegible]
Variation mm. for 12 h.	-2.58	-2.0
Wind Direction	NNW	NNW
Wind Kilom per hour	23	25
Wind Miles	1.43	15.5
Temperature Cen	6.2	8.3
Temperature Fahr	4.32	4.70
Humidity: co	96	67
Nebulosity 0-10	10	4
Rainfallmm.	07	—
Rainfallinches	00.3	—

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

(Chinese Name Sin Sin Le Kuei)

新樂園飯店

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated and fine views may be obtained from the windows. This is the best time of year in which to visit Hangchow; the weather is fine. The house is large, with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

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Tropical Water-proofing Paint

Prevents water seeping through the walls of concrete cisterns, swimming pools, elevators, elevator pits, stand pipes, water troughs, etc., thus insuring the purity of their contents.

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